

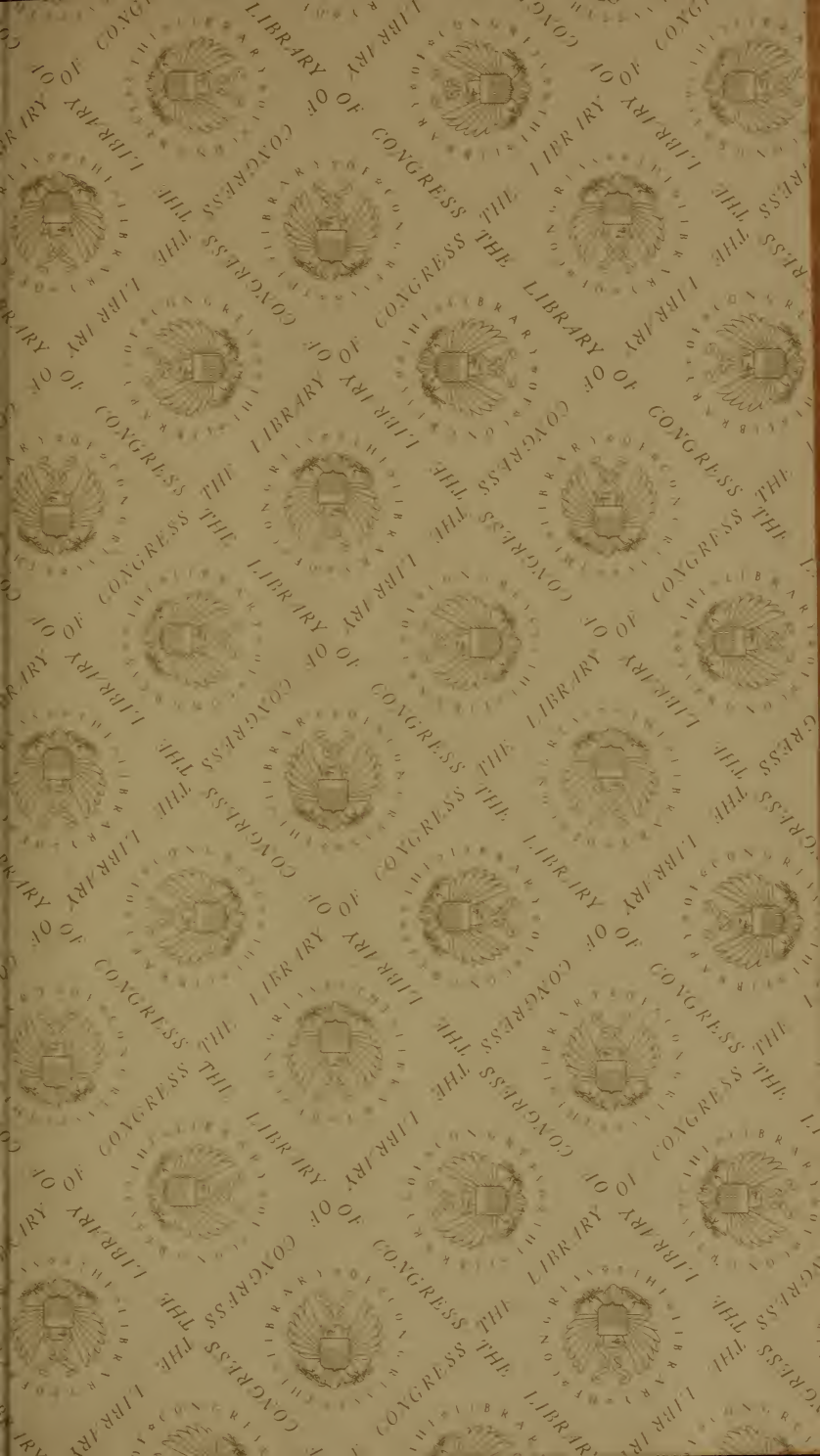
PA

6515

.A3H35

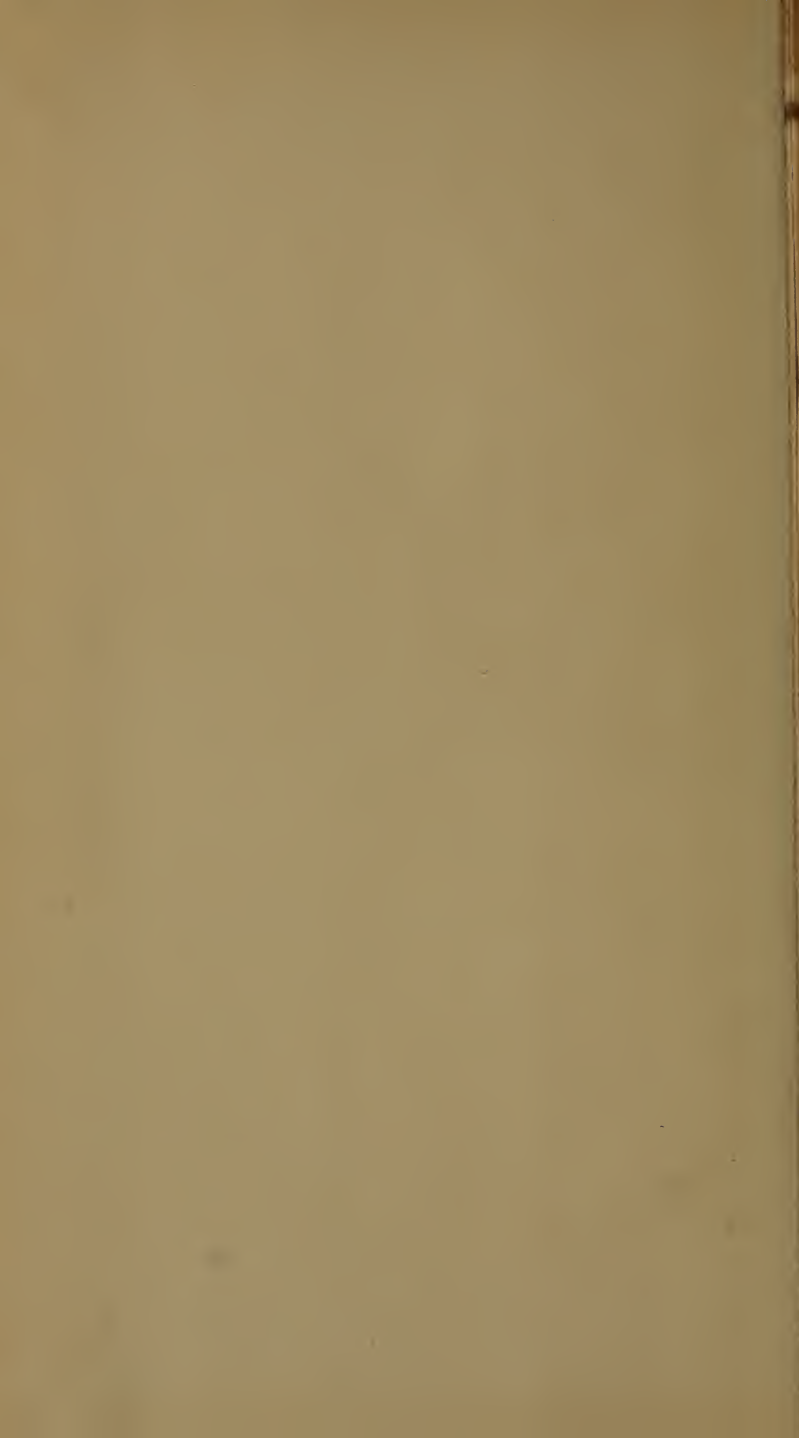
1830





2





CORNELIUS NEPOS
DE VITA
EXCELLENTIUM IMPERATORUM.

ACCEDUNT

NOTÆ ANGLICÆ,

ATQUE

INDEX HISTORICUS ET GEOGRAPHICUS.



BOSTONIÆ:
HILLIARD, GRAY, LITTLE ET WILKINS.

MDCCCXXX.

PA 6515
A3H35
1830

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT :

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twentieth day of May, A. D. 1830, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Hilliard, Gray, Little and Wilkins, of the said District, have deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following, to wit :

‘Cornelius Nepos de Vita Excellentium Imperatorum. Accedunt Notæ Anglicæ, atque Index Historicus et Geographicus.’

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;” and also to an act entitled “An Act, supplementary to an Act entitled An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, etching and historical and other prints.”

JNO. W. DAVIS, } Clerk of the District
of Massachusetts.

752

ADVERTISEMENT.

‘ Cornelius Nepos is, more than any other Roman writer, suited to be put into the hands of boys, who have made sufficient progress to be able to read a Roman author in course. The simplicity and classical character of his style, the separate lives, full of interest and not long enough to weary, the extent of history, of which he gives a pleasing outline, by presenting as in a gallery those illustrious men who directed the fortunes of antiquity, the general purity of the moral tendency of his writings, and the favorable moral influence which always follows from the true history of great men, are circumstances which sufficiently explain why he is so universally adopted in the European Schools, and is beginning to be introduced in so many of our own.’

The style and language of Nepos are more simple than those of any other Latin author extant ; so much so, indeed, that nothing seems to be wanting but a short introductory book, embodying and illustrating the principles of the Grammar. But as it would be difficult, if not impossible, to compile such a work purely from classical sources, it is desirable that it should be small ; for it is believed that an essential disservice has been done to pupils, by confining them so long, in the early part of their career, to books called Latin indeed, but whose language, should it meet the ear of a Roman, would be pronounced to have little claim to that title. The object, therefore, in preparing the notes to this edition, has been to bring the book as near to the Grammar as possible, and by constant reference thereto, to teach the pupil that that is his key to the understanding of the Latin classics universally.

‘ Inconsiderable as many questions in grammar may appear, yet, for those who are ignorant of them, there is no accurate knowledge of the ancient languages ; and consequently no intimate acquaintance with the spirit of the ancient writers. The meaning of individual words must also be carefully explained, and the mind taught to discriminate the nice shades of signification and the words used to express them. This can best be done in prose. It is an evil, too common among us, to lead boys at an early period to the study of the poets ; and to put Virgil into the hands of those, who cannot readily explain an easy prose writer. Now though the general style of Virgil is plain, and his narration interesting, still he cannot be properly understood except by one already practised in the language, and well accustomed to mark peculiar uses of words, and it is an act of injustice to the young scholar, to put into his hands poems so full of the highest beauties of art, before he is exercised in all that is requisite in order to interpret them to advantage. It is

for this reason among others that it is so well to read Nepos in schools. After him it is not difficult to find writers suited to a continuance of methodical instruction, and Cæsar, Livy, Cicero and Sallust, offer a rich variety of prose, much of which should be read, before Virgil can be attempted with real delight and advantage.'

An Index has been added, for the purpose of facilitating the historical and geographical intelligence of the text, and the more strongly to interest the pupil in the study of the ancient classics. The text is taken from the edition of J. H. Bremi, a German editor, who gives it as that of *Van Staveren*; and no alterations have been attempted, except to make the orthography conform with the dictionaries in common use in this country, and to distinguish, as is customary, the ablatives of the first declension, and certain conjunctions and adverbs.

The paragraphs quoted above, are taken from the preface to a former edition of this work by Mr. Bancroft; for which the correctness of the sentiments is a sufficient apology.

T. B. HAYWARD.

Boston, May 20, 1830.

ERRATA.

<i>Page</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>read</i>
2,	3,	Contrà ea pleraque,	Contra ea, pleraque.
10,	5,	pertissimos,	peritissimos.
22,	31,	prædiâ,	prædâ.
27,	6,	quod,	quòd.
"	10,	remi-	remis-
"	19,	remis-	remi-
28,	20,	extimabatur,	existimabatur.
37,	24,	sapientem,	sapientum.
40,	26,	divictâ,	devictâ.
44,	2,	ad,	ab.
"	4,	quod,	quòd.
"	6,	ab	ob.
45,	15,	lincientiùs,	licentiùs.
48,	16,	serveritate,	severitate.
67,	23,	causa,	causâ.
70,	10,	divictas,	devictas.
"	26,	duoduecim,	duodecim.
71,	4,	quo,	quò.
74,	21,	egregiâ....industriâ,	egregia....industria.
77,	28,	straturâ,	staturâ.
81,	16,	eo,	eò.
84,	20,	ceterum,	cæterùm.
96,	12,	Alexandrea,	Alexandrea.
100,	26,	itenera,	itinera.
118,	17,	laboriosiùs....gloriosiùs,	laboriosius....gloriosius.

For a note to p. 112, l. 25, see the last note, p. 170.

PREFACE.

Non dubito, fore plerosque, *Attice*, qui hoc genus scripturæ leve et non satîs dignum summorum virorum personis judicent, quum relatum legent, quis musicam docuerit Epaminondam ; aut in ejus virtutibus commemorari, saltâsse eum commodè, scienterque tibiis cantâsse. 5
Sed hi erunt ferè, qui, expertes litterarum Græcarum, nihil rectum, nisi quod ipsorum moribus conveniat, putabunt. Hi si didicerint, non eadem omnibus esse honesta atque turpia, sed omnia majorum institutis judicari, non admirabuntur, nos in Graiorum virtutibus 10 exponendis mores eorum secutos.—Neque enim Cimoni fuit turpe, Atheniensium summo viro, sororem germanam habere in matrimoniò, quippe quum cives ejus eodem uterentur instituto. At id quîdem nostris moribus nefas habetur —Laudi in Græciâ ducitur adolescen- 15 tulus, quàm plurimos habere amatores.—Nulla Lacedæmoni tam est nobilis vidua, quæ non ad scenam eat, mercede conducta.—Magnis in laudibus totâ fuit Græciâ, victorem Olympiæ citari.—In scenam verò prodire et populo esse spectaculo, nemini in eisdem gentibus 20

fuit turpitudini.—Quæ omnia apud nos partim infamia, partim humilia atque ab honestate remota, ponuntur. —Contrà ea pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, quæ apud illos turpia putantur. Quem enim Romano-
 5 rum pudet, uxorem ducere in convivium? aut cujus mater familias non primum locum tenet ædium, atque in celebritate versatur? Quod multò fit aliter in Græciâ. Nam neque in convivium adhibetur, nisi propin-
 quorum; neque sedet, nisi in interiore parte ædium,
 10 quæ gynæconitis appellatur; quò nemo accedit, nisi propinquâ cognatione conjunctus.—Sed hîc plura persequi tum magnitudo voluminis prohibet, tum festinatio, ut ea explicem, quæ exorsus sum. Quare ad propositum veniemus, et in hoc exponemus libro de vitâ *excellentium*
 15 *Imperatorum*.

I. MILTIADES.

I. *Miltiades, Cimonis filius, Atheniensis.* Quum et antiquitate generis, et gloriâ majorum, et suâ modestiâ unus omnium maximè floreret, eâque esset ætate, ut jam non solùm de eo bene sperare, sed etiam confidere cives possent sui, talem futurum, qualem cognitum judicârunt; accidit, ut Athenienses Chersonesum colonos vellent mittere. Cujus generis quum magnus numerus esset, et multi ejus demigrationis peterent societatem; ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt, qui consulerent Apollinem, quo potissimùm duce uterentur. Namque tum Thraces eas regiones tenebant, cum quibus armis erat dimicandum. His consulentibus nominatim Pythia præcepit, ut Miltiadem sibi imperatorem sumerent; id si fecissent, incepta prospera futura. Hoc oraculi responso Miltiades cum delectâ manu classe Chersonesum profectus, quum accessisset Lemnum, et incolas ejus insulæ sub potestatem redigere vellet Atheniensium, idque Lemnii suâ sponte facerent, postulâset; illi irridentes responderunt, tum id se facturos, quum ille domo navibus proficiscens vento aquilone venisset Lemnum. Hic enim ventus, a septentrionibus oriens,

adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus. Miltiades, morandi tempus non habens, cursum direxit quò tendebat, pervenitque Chersonesum.

- II. Ibi brevi tempore barbarorum copiis disjectis,
5 totâ regione, quam petierat, potitus, loca castellis idonea communivit: multitudinem, quam secum duxerat, in agris collocavit, crebrisque excursionibus locupletavit. Neque minùs in eâ re prudentiâ quàm felicitate adjutus est. Nam quum virtute militum hostium devicisset
10 exercitus, summâ æquitate res constituit, atque ipse ibidem manere decrevit. Erat enim inter eos dignitate regiâ, quamvis carebat nomine; neque id magis imperio, quàm justitiâ, consecutus. Neque eò seciùs Atheniensibus, a quibus erat profectus, officia præstabat. Quibus
15 rebus fiebat, ut non minùs eorum voluntate perpetuò imperium obtineret, qui miserant, quàm illorum, cum quibus erat profectus.—Chersoneso tali modo constitutâ, Lemnum revertitur, et ex pacto postulat, ut sibi urbem tradant. Illi enim dixerant, quum vento boreâ domò
20 profectus eò pervenisset, sese dedituros; se autem domum Chersonesi habere. Cares, qui tum Lemnum incolebant, etsi præter opinionem res ceciderat, tamen non dicto, sed secundâ fortunâ adversariorum capti, resistere ausi non sunt, atque ex insulâ demigrârunt.
25 Pari felicitate ceteras insulas, quæ Cyclades nominantur, sub Atheniensium redegit potestatem.

- III. Eisdem temporibus Persarum rex Darius, ex Asiâ in Europam exercitu trajecto, Scythis bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Histro flumine, quâ copias
30 traduceret. Ejus pontis, dum ipse abesset, custodes reliquit principes, quos secum ex Ioniâ et Æolide duxerat; quibus singulis ipsarum urbium perpetua dederat imperia. Sic enim putavit facillimè se Græcâ linguâ

loquentes, qui Asiam incolerent, sub suâ retenturum potestate, si amicis suis oppida tuenda tradidisset, quibus se oppresso nulla spes salutis relinqueretur. In hoc fuit tum numero Miltiades, cui illa custodia crederetur. Hic quum crebri afferrent nuntii, malè rem gerere Darium premique ab Scythis, Miltiades hortatus est pontis custodes, ne a fortunâ datam occasionem liberandæ Græciæ dimitterent. Nam si cum his copiis, quas secum transportaverat, interisset Darius, non solùm Europam fore tutam, sed etiam eos, qui Asiam incolerent Græci genere, liberos a Persarum futuros dominatione et periculo. Id facilè effici posse. Ponte enim rescisso, Regem vel hostium ferro vel inopiâ paucis diebus interiturum. Ad hoc consilium quum plerique accederent, Histiaëus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, dicens : non idem ipsis, qui summas imperii tenerent, expedire, et multitudini, quòd Darii regno ipsorum niteretur dominatio ; quo extincto, ipsos potestate expulsos civibus suis pœnas daturos. Itaque adeo se abhorrere a ceterorum consilio, ut nihil putet ipsis utilius, quàm confirmari regnum Persarum. Hujus quum sententiam pluri essent secuti, Miltiades non dubitans, tam multis consciis ad Regis aures consilia sua perventura, Chersonesum reliquit ac rursus Athenas demigravit. Cujus ratio etsi non valuit, tamen magnopere est laudanda, quum amicior omnium libertati, quàm suæ fuerit dominationi.

IV. Darius autem quum ex Europâ in Asiam redisset, hortantibus amicis, ut Græciam redigeret in suam potestatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit, eique Datim præfecit et Artaphernem ; hisque ducenta peditum, decem millia equitum, dedit : causam interse-
rens, se hostem esse Atheniensibus, quòd eorum auxilio

Iones Sardes expugnâssent, suaque præsidia interfecissent. Illi præfecti Regii, classe ad Eubœam appulsâ, celeriter Eretriam ceperunt, omnesque ejus gentis cives abreptos in Asiam ad Regem miserunt. Inde ad Atticam accesserunt, ac suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt. Is abest ab oppido circiter millia passuum decem. Hoc tumultu Athenienses tam propinquo tamque magno permoti, auxilium nusquam nisi a Lacedæmoniis petiverunt, Philippidemque cursorem ejus generis, qui hemerodromi vocantur, Lacedæmonem miserunt, ut nuntiaret, quàm celeri opus esset auxilio. Domi autem creant decem prætores, qui exercitui præessent, in eis Miltiadem. Inter quos magna fuit contentio, utrùm mœnibus se defenderent, an obviàm irent hostibus acieque decernerent. Unus Miltiades maximè nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra fierent. Id si factum esset, et civibus animum accessurum, quum viderent de eorum virtute non desperari, et hostes eâdem re fore tardiores, si animadverterent, auderi adversùs se tam exiguis copiis dimicare.

V. Hoc in tempore nulla civitas Atheniensibus auxilio fuit præter Platæenses. Ea mille misit militum. Itaque horum adventu decem millia armatorum completa sunt: quæ manus mirabili flagrabat pugnandi cupiditate. Quo factum est, ut plùs, quàm collegæ, Miltiades valuerit. Ejus enim auctoritate impulsì Athenienses copias ex urbe eduxerunt, locoque idoneo castra fecerunt. Deinde postero die sub montis radicibus, acie e regione instructâ, novâ arte, vi summâ, prælium commiserunt. Namque arbores multis locis erant stratæ, hoc consilio, ut et montium tegerentur altitudine, et arborum tractu equitatus hostium impederetur, ne multitudine clauderentur. Datis etsi non

æquum locum videbat suis, tamen, fretus numero copia-
rum suarum, conflagere cupiebat; eoque magis, quòd,
priusquam Lacedæmonii subsidio venirent, dimicare
utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum,
equitum decem millia produxit, præliumque commisit. 5
in quo tantò plùs virtute valuerunt Athenienses, ut de-
cemplicem numerum hostium profligârînt; adeoque
perterruerunt, ut Persæ non castra, sed naves petîerint.
Quâ pugnâ nihil adhuc est nobilius. Nulla enim un-
quam tam exigua manus tantas opes prostravit. 10

VI. Cujus victoriæ, non alienum videtur, quale præ-
mium Miltiadi sit tributum, docere, quò faciliùs in-
telligi possit, eandem omnium civitatum esse naturam.
Ut enim populi nostri honores quondam fuerunt rari et
tenués, ob eamque causam gloriosi, nunc autem effusi 15
atque obsoleti; sic olim apud Athenienses fuisse reper-
imus. Namque huic Miltiadi, qui Athenas totamque
Græciam liberârat, talis honos tributus est in porticu,
quæ Pœcile vocatur, quum pugna depingeretur Mara-
thonia, ut in decem prætorum numero prima ejus imago 20
poneretur, isque hortâretur milites, præliumque commit-
teret. Idem ille populus, posteaquam majus imperium
est nactus, et largitione magistratuum corruptus est,
trecentas statuas Demetrio Phalereo decrevit.

VII. Post hoc prælium classem septuaginta navium 25
Athenienses eidem Miltiadi dederunt, ut insulas, quæ
barbaros adjuverant, bello persequeretur. Quo imperio
plerasque ad officium redire coëgit, nonnullas vi expug-
navit. Ex his Parum insulam, opibus elatam, quum
oratione reconciliare non posset, copias e navibus eduxit, 30
urbem operibus clausit omnique commeatu privavit; de-
inde vineis ac testudinibus constitutis, propiùs muros
accessit. Quum jam in eo esset, ut oppido potiretur,

- procul in continenti lucus, qui ex insulâ conspiciebatur, nescio quo casu nocturno tempore incensus est. Cujus flamma ut ab oppidanis et oppugnatoribus est visa, utrisque venit in opinionem, signum a classiariis Regiis
5 datum. Quo factum est, ut et Parii a deditione detererentur, et Miltiades, timens ne classis Regia adven-
taret, incensis operibus quæ statuerat, cum totidem na-
vibus atque erat profectus, Athenas magnâ cum offen-
sione civium suorum rediret. Accusatus ergo proditi-
10 onis, quòd, quum Parum expugnare posset, a Rege
corruptus infectis rebus discessisset. Eo tempore æger
erat vulneribus, quæ in oppugnando oppido acceperat.
Itaque quoniam ipse pro se dicere non posset, verba
pro eo fecit frater ejus Tisagoras. Causâ cognitâ,
15 capitis absolutus, pecuniâ multatus est, eaque lis quin-
quaginta talentis æstimata est, quantus in classem
sumptus factus erat. Hanc pecuniam quòd solvere in
præsentîâ non poterat, in vincula publica conjectus est,
ibique diem obiit supremum.
- 20 VIII. Hic etsi crimine Pario est accusatus, tamen
alia fuit causa damnationis. Namque Athenienses
propter Pisistrati tyrannidem, quæ paucis annis antè
fuerat, omnium suorum civium potentiam extimescebant.
Miltiades, multùm in imperiis magistratibusque versatus,
25 non videbatur posse esse privatus, præsertim quum con-
suetudine ad imperii cupiditatem trahi videretur. Nam
Chersonesi omnes illos, quos habitârat, annos perpetuam
obtinuerat dominationem, *tyrannusque* fuerat appellatus,
sed justus. Non erat enim vi consecutus, sed suorum
30 voluntate, eamque potestatem bonitate retinuerat. Omnes
autem et habentur et dicuntur *tyranni*, qui potestate
sunt perpetuâ in eâ civitate, quæ libertate usa est. Sed
in Miltiade erat quum summa humanitas, tum mira

comitas, ut nemo tam humilis esset, cui non ad eum aditus pateret; magna auctoritas apud omnes civitates, nobile nomen, laus rei militaris maxima. Hæc populus respiciens maluit eum innoxium plecti, quàm se diutiùs esse in timore.

5

II. THEMISTOCLES.

I. *Themistocles, Neocli filius, Atheniensis.* Hujus vitia ineuntis adolescentiæ magnis sunt emendata virtutibus, adeo ut anteferatur huic nemo, pauci pares putentur. Sed ab initio est ordiendum.—Pater ejus Neocles generosus fuit. Is uxorem Acharnanam, civem, duxit, ex 10 quâ natus est Themistocles. Qui quum minùs esset probatus parentibus, quòd et liberiùs vivebat et rem familiarem negligebat, a patre exhæredatus est. Quæ contumelia non fregit eum sed erexit. Nam quum judicâsset, sine summâ industriâ non posse eam extinguere, 15 totum se dedit reipublicæ, diligentius amicis famæque serviens. Multùm in judiciis privatis versabatur; sæpè in concionem populi prodibat; nulla res major sine eo gerebatur, celeriterque quæ opus erant reperiebat; neque minùs in rebus gerendis promptus, quàm excogitandis, erat, quòd et de instantibus (ut ait Thucydides) 20 verissimè judicabat, et de futuris callidissimè conjiciebat. Quo factum est, ut brevi tempore illustraretur.

II. Primus autem gradus fuit capessendæ reipublicæ bello Corcyræo. Ad quod gerendum prætor a populo 25 factus, non solùm præsentì bello sed etiam reliquo tempore ferociorem reddidit civitatem. Nam quum pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, largitione magistratuum

- quotannis interiret, ille persuasit populo, ut eâ pecuniâ classis centum navium ædificaretur. Quâ celeriter effectâ, primùm Corcyræos fregit, deinde maritimos prædones consectando mare tutum reddidit. In quo
5 tum divitiis ornavit, tum etiam pertissimos belli navalis fecit Athenienses. Id quantæ saluti fuerit universæ Græciæ, bello cognitum est Persico, quum Xerxes et mari et terrâ bellum universæ inferret Europæ cum tantis copiis, quantas neque postea habuit quisquam. Hujus
10 enim classis mille et ducentarum navium longarum fuit, quam duo millia onerariarum sequebantur; terrestres autem exercitus septingentorum millium peditum, equitum quadringentorum millium fuerunt. Cujus de adventu quum fama in Græciam esset perlata, et maximè
15 Athenienses peti dicerentur propter pugnam Marathoniâ; miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis. Deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut mœnibus ligneis se munirent. Id responsum quò valeret quum intelligeret nemo, Themistocles persuasit,
20 consilium esse Apollinis, ut in naves se suaque conferrent; eum enim a deo significari murum ligneum. Tali consilio probato, addunt ad superiores totidem naves triremes, suaque omnia quæ moveri poterant, partim Salamina partim Træzena asportant; arcem
25 sacerdotibus paucisque majoribus natu, ac sacra procuranda tradunt; reliquum oppidum relinquunt.

- III. Hujus consilium plerisque civitatibus displicebat, et in terrâ dimicari magis placebat. Itaque missi sunt delecti cum Leonidâ, Lacedæmoniorum rege, qui
30 Thermopylas occuparent, longiùsque barbaros progredi non paterentur. Hi vim hostium non sustinuerunt, eoque loco omnes interiierunt. At classis communis Græciæ trecentarum navium, in quâ ducentæ erant

Atheniensium, primùm apud Artemisium, inter Eubœam continentemque terram, cum classiariis Regis conflixit. Angustias enim Themistocles quærebat, ne multitudine circumiretur. Hîc etsi pari prælio discesserant, tamen eodem loco non sunt ausi manere: quòd erat periculum, 5 ne, si pars navium adversariorum Eubœam superâsset, ancipiti premerentur periculo. Quo factum est, ut ab Artemisio discederent, et exadversum Athenas apud Salamina classem suam constituerent.

IV. At Xerxes, Thermopylis expugnatis, protinus 10 accessit astu, idque nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus quos in arce invenerat, incendio delevit. Cujus famâ perterriti classiarii quum manere non auderent, et plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas discederent, mœnibusque se defenderent; Themistocles unus restitit, 15 et universos pares esse posse aiebat, dispersos testabatur perituros; idque Eurybiadi, regi Lacedæmoniorum, qui tum summæ imperii præerat, fore affirmabat. Quem quum minùs, quàm vellet, moveret, noctu, de servis suis quem habuit fidelissimum, ad Regem misit, ut ei nuntiaret 20 suis verbis, adversarios ejus in fugâ esse. Qui si discessissent, majore cum labore et longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, quum singulos consecrari cogeretur; quos si statim aggrederetur, brevi universos oppressurum. Hoc eò valebat, ut ingratiis ad depugnandum omnes 25 cogerentur. Hâc re auditâ, Barbarus, nihil doli subesse credens, postridie alienissimo sibi loco, contra opportunissimo hostibus, adeo angusto mari conflixit, ut ejus multitudo navium explicari non potuerit. Victus ergo est magis consilio Themistoclis, quàm armis 30 Græciæ.

V. Hic etsi malè rem gesserat, tamen tantas habebat reliquias copiarum, ut etiam cum his opprimere posset

hostes. Interim ab eodem, gradu depulsus est. Nam Themistocles verens, ne bellare perseveraret, certio-
eum fecit, id agi, ut pons, quem ille in Hellesponto
fecerat, dissolveretur, ac reditu in Asiam excluderetur;
5 idque ei persuasit. Itaque quâ sex mensibus iter fece-
rat, eâdem minùs diebus triginta in Asiam reversus est,
seque a Themistocle non superatum sed conservatum
judicavit. Sic unius viri prudentiâ Græcia liberata est,
Europæque succubuit Asia. Hæc altera victoria, quæ
10 cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo. Nam pari
modo apud Salamina parvo numero navium maxima
post hominum memoriam classis est devicta.

VI. Magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor
in pace. Quum enim Phalerico portu, neque magno
15 neque bono, Athenienses uterentur; hujus consilio
triplex Piræi portus constitutus est, isque mœnibus cir-
cumdatus, ut ipsam urbem dignitate æquipararet, utili-
tate superaret. Idemque muros Atheniensium restituit
præcipuo periculo suo. Namque Lacedæmonii causam
20 idoneam nacti propter Barbarorum excursiones, quâ
negarent oportere extra Peloponnesum ullam urbem
haberi, ne essent loca munita quæ hostes possiderent,
Athenienses ædificantes prohibere sunt conati. Hoc
longè aliò spectabat, atque videri volebant. Athenienses
25 enim duabus victoriis, Marathoniâ et Salaminiâ, tantam
gloriam apud omnes gentes erant consecuti, ut intelli-
gerent Lacedæmonii, de principatu sibi cum his certa-
men fore. Quare eos quàm infirmissimos esse volebant.
Postquam autem audierunt, muros instrui, legatos Athe-
30 nas miserunt, qui id fieri vetarent. His præsentibus
desierunt, ac se de eâ re legatos ad eos missuros dixe-
runt. Hanc legationem suscepit Themistocles, et solus
primò profectus est. Reliqui legati ut tum exirent,

quum satîs altitudo muri extracta videretur, præcepit. Interim omnes, servi atque liberi, opus facerent, neque ulli loco parcerent, sive sacer esset sive profanus, sive privatus sive publicus, et undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent. Quo factum est, 5 ut Atheniensium muri ex sacellis sepulcrisque constarent.

VII. Themistocles autem, ut Lacedæmonem venit, adire ad magistratus noluit, et dedit operam ut quàm longissimè tempus duceret, causam interponens, se 10 collegas expectare. Quum Lacedæmonii quererentur, opus nihilominus fieri, eumque in eâ re conari fallere; interim reliqui legati sunt consecuti. A quibus quum audisset, non multum superesse munitionis, ad Ephoros Lacedæmoniorum accessit, penes quos summum impe- 15 rium erat; atque apud eos contendit, falsa his esse delata; quare æquum esse, illos viros bonos nobilesque mittere, quibus fides haberetur, qui rem explorarent; interea se obsidem retinerent. Gestus est ei mos, tresque legati, functi summis honoribus, Athenas missi sunt. 20 Cum his collegas suos jussit proficisci, eisque prædixit, ut ne priùs Lacedæmoniorum legatos dimitteret, quàm ipse esset remissus. Hos postquam Athenas pervenisse ratus est, ad magistratum senatumque Lacedæmoniorum adiit, et apud eos liberrimè professus est: ' Athenienses 25 suo consilio, quod communi jure gentium facere possent, Deos publicos suosque patrios ac penates, quò faciliùs ab hoste possent defendere, muris sepsisse, neque eo, quod inutile esset Græciæ, fecisse. Nam illorum urbem ut propugnaculum oppositum esse Barbaris, apud quam 30 jam bis classes Regias fecisse naufragium. Lacedæmonios autem malè et injustè facere, qui id potiùs intuerentur, quod ipsorum dominationi, quàm quod universæ

Græciæ, utile esset. Quare si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent, aliter illos nunquam in patriam recepturi.'

VIII. Tamen non effugit civium suorum invidiam.

- 5 Namque ob eundem timorem, quo damnatus erat Miltiades, testarum suffragiis e civitate ejectus, Argos habitatum concessit. Hic quum propter multas virtutes magnâ cum dignitate viveret, Lacedæmonii legatos Athenas miserunt, qui eum absentem accusarent, quòd
- 10 societatem cum Rege Persarum ad Græciam opprimendam fecisset. Hoc crimine absens proditoris est damnatus. Id ut audivit, quòd non satîs tutum se Argis videbat, Corcyram demigravit. Ibi quum ejus principes civitatis animadvertisset timere, ne propter se
- 15 bellum his Lacedæmonii et Athenienses indicerent; ad Admetum, Molossorum regem, cum quo ei hospitium fuerat, confugit. Huc quum venisset, et in præsentîâ rex abesset; quòd majore religione se receptum tueretur, filiam ejus parvulam arripuit, et cum eâ se in sacrarium,
- 20 quod summâ colebatur cæremoniâ, conjecit. Inde priùs egressus non est, quàm rex eum datâ dextrâ in fidem reciperet: quam præstitit. Nam quum ab Atheniensibus et Lacedæmoniis exposceretur publicè, supplicem non prodidit, monuitque, 'ut consuleret sibi. Difficile
- 25 enim esse, in tam propinquo loco tutò eum versari.' Itaque Pydnam eum deduci jussit, et, quod satîs esset præsidii, dedit. Hic in navem omnibus ignotus ascendit. Quæ quum tempestate maximâ Naxum ferretur, ubi tum Atheniensium erat exercitus; sensit Themistocles, si eò pervenisset, sibi esse pereundum. Hâc necessitate coactus, domino navis, qui sit, aperit, multa pollicens, si se conservâset. At ille clarissimi viri captus misericordiâ, diem noctemque procul ab insulâ

in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, neque quenquam ex eâ exire passus est. Inde Ephesum pervenit, ibique Themistoclem exponit: cui ille pro meritis gratiam postea retulit.

IX. Scio plerosque ita scripsisse, Themistoclem, 5
Xerxe regnante, in Asiam transiisse. Sed ego potissimum Thucydidi credo, quòd ætate proximus erat, qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt, et ejusdem civitatis fuit. Is autem ait, ad *Artaxerxem* eum venisse, atque his verbis epistolam misisse. “Themistocles veni 10
 ad te, qui plurima mala omnium Graiorum in domum tuam intuli, quum mihi necesse fuit, adversum patrem tuum bellare, patriamque meam defendere. Idem multò plura bona feci, postquam in tuto ipse, et ille in periculo esse cœpit. Nam quum in Asiam reverti vellet, prælio 15
 apud Salamina facto, litteris eum certiores feci, id agi; ut pons, quem in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur, atque ab hostibus circumiretur. Quo nuntio ille periculo est liberatus. Nunc confugi ad te, exagitatus a cunctâ Græciâ, tuam petens amicitiam. Quam si ero adeptus, 20
 non minùs me bonum amicum habebis, quàm fortem inimicum ille expertus est. Ea autem rogo, ut de his rebus, quas tecum colloqui volo, annum mihi temporis des, eoque transacto, me ad te venire patiaris.”

X. Hujus Rex animi magnitudinem admirans, cupi- 25
 ensque talem virum sibi conciliari, veniam dedit. Ille omne id tempus litteris sermonique Persarum dedit; quibus adeo eruditus est, ut multò commodiùs dicatur apud Regem verba fecisse, quàm hi poterant, qui in Perside erant nati. Hic quum multa Regi esset pollicitus, gra- 30
 tissimumque illud, si suis uti consiliis vellet, illum Græciam bello oppressurum; magnis muneribus ab *Artaxerxe* donatus, in Asiam rediit, domiciliumque *Magnesiæ*

- sibi constituit. Namque hanc urbem ei Rex donârat, hîs usus verbis ; ‘ quæ ei panem præberet (ex quâ regione quinquaginta talenta quotannis redibant;) Lamp-
 5 sacum, unde vinum sumeret ; Myunta, ex quâ opsonium haberet.’ Hujus ad nostram memoriam monumenta manserunt duo : sepulcrum prope oppidum, in quo est sepultus ; statuæ in foro Magnesîæ. De cujus morte multimodis apud plerosque scriptum est ; sed nos eundem potissimùm Thucydidem auctorem probamus, qui
 10 illum ait Magnesîæ morbo mortuum ; neque negat, fuisse famam, venenum suâ sponte sumpsisse, quum se, quæ Regi de Græciâ opprimendâ pollicitus esset, præstare posse desperaret. Idem, ossa ejus clam in Atticâ ab amicis sepulta, quoniam legibus non concederetur,
 15 quòd prodictionis esset damnatus, memoriæ prodidit.
-

III. ARISTIDES.

- I. *Aristides, Lysimachi filius, Atheniensis*, æqualis ferè fuit Themistocli. Itaque cum eo de principatu contendit ; namque obtrectârunt inter se. In his autem cognitum est, quantò antestaret eloquentia innocentia.
 20 Quanquam enim adeo excellebat Aristides abstinentiâ, ut unus post hominum memoriam, quod quidem nos audierimus, cognomine JUSTUS sit appellatus ; tamen a Themistocle collabefactus testulâ illâ, exilio decem annorum multatus est. Qui quidem quum intelligeret,
 25 reprimi concitatum multitudinem non posse, cedensque animadverteret quendam scribentem, ut patriâ pellere-
 tur, quæsisse ab eo dicitur, quare id faceret, aut quid Aristides commisisset, cur tantâ pœnâ dignus duceretur.

Cui ille respondit, se ignorare Aristidem, sed sibi non placere, quòd tam cupidè elaborâsset, ut præter ceteros Justus appellaretur. Hic decem annorum legitimam pœnam non pertulit. Nam postquam Xerxes in Græciam descendit, sexto ferè anno, quàm erat expulsus, populis- 5
cito in patriam restitutus est.

II. Interfuit autem pugnae navali apud Salamina, quæ facta est priùs, quàm pœnâ liberaretur. Idem prætor fuit Atheniensium apud Platæas in prælio, quo Mardonius fusus, Barbarorumque exercitus interfectus 10
est. Neque aliud est ullum hujus in re militari illustre factum, quàm hujus imperii memoria; justitiæ verò et æquitatis et innocentiae multa: in primis, quòd ejus æquitate factum est, quum in communi classe esset Græciæ simul cum Pausaniâ, quo duce Mardonius erat 15
fugatus, ut summa imperii maritimi ab Lacedæmoniis transferretur ad Athenienses. Namque ante id tempus et mari et terrâ duces erat Lacedæmonii. Tum autem et intemperantiâ Pausaniæ et justitiâ factum est Aristidis, ut omnes ferè civitates Græciæ ad Atheniensium socie- 20
tatem se applicarent, et adversùs Barbaros hos duces deligerent sibi, quò faciliùs repellerent, si fortè bellum renovare conarentur.

III. Ad classes ædificandas exercitusque comparandos quantum pecuniæ quæque civitas daret, Aristides 25
delectus est, qui constitueret. Ejus arbitrio quadringena et sexagena talenta quotannis Delum sunt collata. Id enim commune ærarium esse voluerunt. Quæ omnis pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata est. Hic quâ fuerit abstinentiâ, nullum est certius indicium, 30
quàm quòd, quum tantis rebus præfuisset, in tantâ paupertate decessit, ut, quî efferretur, vix reliquerit. Quo factum est, ut filiae ejus publicè alerentur, et de communi

æratio dotibus datis collocarentur. Decessit autem ferè post annum quartum, quàm Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus.

IV. PAUSANIAS.

I. *Pausanias, Lacedæmonius*, magnus homo, sed
 5 varius in omni genere vitæ fuit. Nam ut virtutibus eluxit, sic vitiis est obrutus. Hujus illustrissimum est prælium apud Platæas. Namque illo duce Mardonius, satrapes Regius, natione Medus, Regis gener, in primis omnium Persarum et manu fortis et consilii plenus, cum
 10 ducentis millibus peditum, quos viritim legerat, et viginti millibus equitum, haud ita magnâ manu Græciæ fugatus est, eoque ipse dux cecidit prælio. Quâ victoriâ elatus plurima miscere cœpit, et majora concupiscere. Sed primùm in eo est reprehensus, quòd ex prædâ
 15 tripodem aureum Delphis posuisset, epigrammate scripto, in quo erat hæc sententiâ: *Suo ductu Barbaros apud Platæas esse deletos, ejusque victoriæ ergo Apollini donum dedisse.* Hos versus Lacedæmonii exculpserunt, neque aliud scripserunt, quàm nomina earum civitatum,
 20 quarum auxilio Persæ erant victi.

II. Post id prælium eundem Pausaniam cum classe communi Cyprum atque Hellespontum miserunt, ut ex his regionibus Barbarorum præsidia depelleret. Pari felicitate in eâ re usus elatiùs se gerere cœpit, majoresque appetere res. Nam quum, Byzantio expugnato, cepisset complures Persarum nobiles, atque in his nonnullos Regis propinquos, hos clam Xerxi remisit, simulans ex vinculis publicis effugisse; et cum his Gongylum

Eretriensem, qui litteras Regi redderet, in quibus hæc fuisse scripta, Thucydides memoriæ prodidit: "Pausanias, dux Spartæ, quos Byzantii ceperat, postquam propinquos tuos cognovit, tibi muneri misit, seque tecum affinitate conjungi cupit: quare, si tibi videtur, des ei 5 filiam tuam nuptum. Id si feceris, et Spartam et ceteram Græciam sub tuam potestatem se, adjuvante te, redacturum pollicetur. His de rebus si quid geri volueris, certum hominem ad eum mittas face, cum quo colloquatur."—Rex tot hominum salute, tam sibi neces- 10 siorum, magnopere gavisus, confestim cum epistolâ Artabazum ad Pausaniam mittit, in quâ eum collaudat, ac petit, necui rei parcat ad ea perficienda quæ pollicetur. Si fecerit, nullius rei a se repulsam laturum. Hujus Pausanias voluntate cognitâ, alacrior ad rem gerendam 15 factus, in suspicionem cecidit Lacedæmoniorum. In quo factō domum revocatus, accusatus capitis, absolvitur, multatur tamen pecuniâ: quam ob causam ad classem remissus non est.

III. At ille pòst non multò suâ sponte ad exercitum 20 rediit, et ibi non callidâ sed dementi ratione cogitata patefecit. Non enim mores patrios solùm, sed etiam cultum vestitumque mutavit. Apparatu regio utebatur, veste Medicâ; satellites Medi et Ægyptii sequebantur; epulabatur more Persarum, luxuriosius, quàm, qui ade- 25 rant, perpeti possent. Aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat; superbè respondebat, et crudeliter imperabat. Colonas, qui locus in agro Troade est, se contulerat. Ibi consilia quum patriæ tum sibi inimica capiebat. Id postquam Lacedæmonii rescierunt, le- 30 gatos ad eum cum scytalâ miserunt, in quâ more illorum erat scriptum: *nisi domum reverteretur, se capitis eum damnaturos*. Hoc nuntio commotus, spe-

rans, se etiam tum pecuniâ et potentiâ instans periculum posse depellere, domum rediit. Huc ut venit, ab Ephoris in vincula publica conjectus est. Licet enim, legibus eorum, cuivis Ephoro, hoc facere regi. Hinc
5 tamen se expedivit; neque eò magis carebat suspicione. Nam opinio manebat, eum cum Rege habere societatem. Est genus quoddam hominum, quod Helotes vocatur, quorum magna multitudo agros Lacedæmoniornm colit, servorumque munere fungitur. Hos quoque sollicitare
10 spe libertatis existimabatur. Sed quòd harum rerum nullum erat apertum crimen, quo argui posset, non putabant, de tali tamque claro viro suspicionibus oportere judicari, et expectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret.

IV. Interim Argilius quidam, adolescentulus, quem
15 puerum Pausanias amore venereo dilexerat, quum epistolam ab eo ad Artabazum accepisset, eique in suspicionem venisset, aliquid in eâ de se esse scriptum, quòd nemo eorum rediisset, qui super tali causâ eòdem missi erant, vincula epistolæ laxavit, signoque detracto cognovit, si pertulisset, sibi esse pereundum. Erant in
20 eâdem epistolâ, quæ ad ea pertinebant, quæ inter Regem Pausaniamque convenerant. Has ille litteras Ephoris tradidit. Non est prætereunda gravitas Lacedæmoniorum hoc loco. Nam ne hujus quidem indicio impulsisunt, ut Pausaniam comprehenderent; neque priùs vim
25 adhibendam putaverunt, quàm se ipse indicâset. Itaque huic indici, quid fieri vellent, præceperunt. Fanum Neptuni est Tænari, quod violari nefas putant Græci. Eò ille index confugit; in arâ consedit. Hanc juxta
30 locum fecerunt sub terrâ, ex quo posset audiri, si quis quid loqueretur cum Argilio. Huc ex Ephoris quidam descenderunt. Pausanias ut audivit, Argilium confugisse in aram, perturbatus eò venit. Quem quum sup-

plicem Dei videret in arâ sedentem, quærit, causæ quid sit tam repentino consilio. Huic ille, quid ex litteris comperisset, aperit. Tantò magis Pausanias perturbatus orare cœpît, ne enuntiaret, nec se, meritum de illo optimè, proderet. Quòd si eam veniam sibi dedisset, 5 tantisque implicitum rebus sublevâsset, magno esse ei præmio futurum.

V. His rebus Ephori cognitis satius putaverunt, in urbe eum comprehendi. Quò quum essent profecti, et Pausanias, placato Argilio, ut putabat, Lacedæmonem 10 reverteretur; in itinere, quum jam in eo esset, ut comprehenderetur, e vultu cujusdam Ephori qui eum admonere cupiebat, insidias sibi fieri intellexit. Itaque paucis antè gradibus, quàm qui sequebantur, in ædem Minervæ, quæ Chalciæcus vocatur, confugit. Hinc ne exire pos- 15 set, statim Ephori valvas ejus ædis obstruxerunt, tectumque sunt demoliti, quò faciliùs sub divo interiret. Dicitur, eo tempore matrem Pausaniæ vixisse, eamque jam magno natu, postquam de scelere filii comperit, in primis, ad filium claudendum, lapidem ad introitum ædis 20 attulisse. Sic Pausanias magnam belli gloriam turpi morte maculavit. Hic quum semianimis de templo elatus esset, confestim animam efflavit. Cujus mortui corpus quum eòdem nonnulli dicerent inferri oportere, quòd hi, qui ad supplicium essent dati; displicuit pluribus, 25 et procul ab eo loco infoderunt, quo erat mortuus. Inde posteriùs Dei Delphici responso erutus, atque eodem loco sepultus, ubi vitam posuerat.

V. CIMON.

I. *Cimon, Miltiadis filius, Atheniensis*, duro admodum initio usus est adolescentiæ. Nam, quum pater 30

ejus litem æstimatam populo solvere non potuisset, ob eamque causam in vinculis publicis decessisset, Cimon eâdem custodiâ tenebatur, neque legibus Atheniensium emitti poterat, nisi pecuniam, quâ pater multatus esset, solvisset. Habebat autem in matrimonio sororem germanam suam, nomine Elpinicen, non magis amore, quàm more ductus. Nam Atheniensibus licet, eodem patre natas, uxores ducere. Hujus conjugii cupidus Callias quidam, non tam generosus quàm pecuniosus, qui magnas pecunias ex metallis fecerat, egit cum Cimone, ut eam sibi uxorem daret. Id si impetrâset, se pro illo pecuniam soluturum. Is quum talem conditionem aspernaretur, Elpinice negavit, se passuram, Miltiadis progeniem in vinculis publicis interire, quoniam prohibere posset, seque Calliæ nupturam, si ea, quæ polliceretur, præstitisset.

II. Tali modo custodiâ liberatus Cimon celeriter ad principatum pervenit. Habebat enim satîs eloquentiæ, summam liberalitatem, magnam prudentiam quum juris civilis, tum rei militaris, quòd cum patre a puero in exercitibus fuerat versatus. Itaque hic et populum urbanum in suâ tenuit potestate, et apud exercitum plurimùm valuit auctoritate. Primùm imperator apud flumen Strymona magnas copias Thracum fugavit, oppidum Amphipolin constituit, eòque decem millia Atheniensium in coloniam misit. Idem iterum apud Mycalen Cypriorum et Phœnicum ducentarum navium classem devictam cepit. Eodemque die pari fortunâ in terrâ usus est. Namque hostium navibus captis, statim ex classe copias suas eduxit, Barbarorumque uno concursu maximam vim postravit. Quâ victoriâ magnâ prædiâ potitus quum domum reverteretur, quòd jam nonnullæ insulæ propter acerbitem imperii defecerant, bene

animatas confirmavit, alienatas ad officium redire coëgit. Scyrum, quam eo tempore Dolopes incolebant, quòd contumaciùs se gesserant, vacuefecit, sessores veteres urbe insulâque ejecit, agros civibus divisit. Thasios opulentiâ fretos suo adventu fregit. His ex manubiis 5 Athenarum arx, quâ ad meridiem vergit, est ornata.

III. Quibus rebus quum unus in civitate maximè floreret, incidit in eandem invidiam, quam pater suus, ceterique Atheniensium principes. Nam testarum suffragiis, quod illi ostracismum vocant, decem annorum 10 exilio multatus est. Cujus facti celerius Athenienses, quàm ipsum, pœnituit. Nam quum ille forti animo invidiæ ingratorum civium cessisset, bellumque Lacedæmonii Atheniensibus indixissent; confestim notæ ejus virtutis desiderium consecutum est. Itaque post annum 15 quintum, quàm expulsus erat, in patriam revocatus est. Ille, quòd hospitio Lacedæmoniorum utebatur, satius existimans, contendere Lacedæmonem, suâ sponte est profectus, pacemque inter duas potentissimas civitates conciliavit. Pòst, neque ita multò, Cyprum cum ducentis 20 navibus imperator missus, quum ejus majorem partem insulæ devicisset, in morbum implicitus in oppido Citio est mortuus.

IV. Hunc Athenienses non solùm in bello, sed in pace diu desideraverunt. Fuit enim tantâ liberalitate, 25 quum compluribus locis prædia hortosque haberet, ut nunquam in eis custodem imposuerit fructûs servandi gratiâ, ne quis impediretur, quò minùs ejus rebus, quibus quisque vellet, frueretur. Semper eum pedisequi cum nummis sunt secuti, ut, si quis opis ejus indigeret, 30 haberet, quod statim daret, ne differendo videretur negare. Sæpè quum aliquem offensum fortunâ videret minùs bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit. Quotidie

sic cœna ei coquebatur, ut, quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret: quod facere nullum diem præmittebat. Nulli fides ejus, nulli res familiaris defuit; multos locupletavit; complures pauperes mortuos, qui,
5 unde efferrentur, non reliquissent, suo sumptu extulit. Sic se gerendo, minimè est mirandum, si et vita ejus fuit secura, et mors acerba.

VI. LYSANDER.

I. *Lysander, Lacedæmonius*, magnam reliquit sui famam, magis felicitate quàm virtute partam. Athenienses enim in Peloponnesios sexto et vicesimo anno
10 bellum gerentes confecisse apparet. Id quâ ratione consecutus sit, latet. Non enim virtute sui exercitûs, sed immodestiâ factum est adversariorum, qui, quòd dicto audientes imperatoribus suis non erant, dispalati
15 in agris, relictis navibus in hostium venerunt potestatem. Quo facto Athenienses se Lacedæmoniis dediderunt. Hâc victoriâ Lysander elatus, quum antea semper factiosus audaxque fuisset, sic sibi indulisit, ut ejus operâ in maximum odium Græciæ Lacedæmonii pervenerint.
20 Nam quum hanc causam Lacedæmonii dictitâssent sibi esse belli, ut Atheniensium impotentem dominationem refringerent, postquam apud Ægos flumen Lysander classis hostium est potitus, nihil aliud molitus est, quàm ut omnes civitates in suâ teneret potestate, quum id se
25 Lacedæmoniorum causâ facere simularet. Namque undique, qui Atheniensium rebus studuissent, ejectis, decem delegerat in unaquâque civitate, quibus summum imperium potestatemque omnium rerum committeret.

Horum in numerum nemo admittebatur, nisi qui aut ejus hospitio contineretur, aut se illius fore proprium fide confirmârat.

II. Ita decemvirali potestate in omnibus urbibus constitutâ, ipsius nutu omnia gerebantur. Cujus de 5 crudelitate ac perfidiâ satîs est, unam rem, exempli gratiâ, proferre, ne de eodem plura enumerando defatigemus lectorem.—Victor ex Asiâ quum reverteretur, Thasumque devertisset, quòd ea civitas præcipuâ fide fuerat erga Athenienses, proinde ac si iidem firmissimi 10 solerent esse amici, qui constantes fuissent inimici, eam pervertere concupivit. Vidit autem, nisi in eo occultâsset voluntatem, futurum, ut Thasii dilaberentur, consularentque rebus suis *****

III. ** hi decemviralem [suam] potestatem ab eo 15 constitutam sustulerunt. Quo dolore incensus iniit consilia, reges Lacedæmoniorum tollere. Sed sentiebat, id se sine ope deorum facere non posse, quòd Lacedæmonii omnia ad oracula referre consueverant. Primùm Delphos corrumpere est conatus. Quum id non potuis- 20 set, Dodonam adortus est. Hinc quoque repulsus dixit se vota suscepisse, quæ Jovi Hammoni solveret : existimans, se Afros faciliùs corrupturum. Hâc spe quum profectus esset in Africam, multùm eum antistites Jovis fefellerunt. Nam non solùm corrumpi non potuerunt, 25 sed etiam legatos Lacedæmona miserunt, qui Lysandrum accusarent, quòd sacerdotes fani corrumpere conatus esset. Accusatus hoc crimine, judicum absolutus sententiis, Orchomeniis missus subsidio, occisus est a Thebanis apud Haliartum. Quàm verè de eo foret judica- 30 tum, oratio indicio fuit, quæ post mortem in domo ejus reperta est, in quâ suadet Lacedæmoniis, ut, regiâ potestate dissolutâ, ex omnibus dux deligatur ad bellum

gerendum; sed ita scripta, ut deorum videretur congruere sententiæ, quam ille se habiturum pecuniâ fidens non dubitabat. Hanc ei scripsisse Cleon Halicarnasæus dicitur.

- 5 IV. Atque hoc loco non est prætereundum factum Pharnabazi, satrapis Regii. Nam quum Lysander præfectus classis in bello multa crudeliter avarèque fecisset, deque his rebus suspicaretur ad cives suos esse perlatum, petiit a Pharnabazo, ut ad Ephoros sibi testi-
- 10 monium daret, quantâ sanctitate bellum gessisset, sociosque tractâsset, deque eâ re accuratè scriberet; magnam enim ejus auctoritatem in eâ re futuram. Huic ille liberaliter pollicetur. Librum gravem multis verbis conscripsit, in quo summis eum fert laudibus. Quem
- 15 quum legisset probâssetque, dum obsignatur, alterum pari magnitudine, tantâ similitudine, ut discerni non posset, signatum subjecit, in quo accuratissimè ejus avaritiam perfidiamque accusârat. Hinc Lysander domum quum redisset, postquam de suis rebus gestis apud
- 20 maximum magistratum, quæ voluerat, dixerat, testimonii loco librum a Pharnabazo datum tradidit. Hunc, submoto Lysandro, quum Ephori cognôssent, ipsi legendum dederunt. Ita ille imprudens ipse suus fuit accusator.

VII. ALCIBIADES.

- 25 I. *Alcibiades, Cliniaë filius, Atheniensis.* In hoc natura, quid efficere possit, videtur experta. Constat enim inter omnes, qui de eo memoriæ prodiderunt, nihil

eo fuisse excellentius, vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus. Natus in amplissimâ civitate, summo genere, omnium ætatis suæ multò formosissimus, ad omnes res aptus, consiliiique plenus. Namque imperator fuit summus et mari et terrâ; disertus, ut imprimis dicendo valeret, 5 quod tanta erat commendatio oris atque orationis, ut nemo ei dicendo posset resistere; dives; quum tempus posceret, laboriosus, patiens; liberalis; splendidus, non minùs in vitâ quàm in victu; affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissimè inserviens. Idem, simul ac se remi- 10 erat, neque causa suberat, quare animi laborem perferret, luxuriosus, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans reperièbatur, ut omnes admirarentur, in uno homine tantam inesse dissimilitudinem, tamque diversam naturam. 15

II. Educatus est in domo Periclis (privignus enim ejus fuisse dicitur), eruditus a Socrate. Socerum habuit Hipponicum, omnium Græciâ linguâ loquentium ditissimum; ut, si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona remissionis, neque majora posset consequi, quàm vel fortuna vel 20 natura tribuerat. Ineunte adolescentiâ amatus est a multis more Græcorum, in eis a Socrate, de quo mentionem facit Plato in *Symposio*. Namque eum induxit commemorantem, se pernoctâsse cum Socrate, neque aliter ab eo surrexisse, ac filius a parente debuerit. 25 Posteaquam robustior est factus, non minùs multos amavit; in quorum amore, quoad licitum est, odiosa multa delicatè jocosèque fecit; quæ referremus, nisi majora potioraque haberemus.

III. Bello Pelponnesiò hujus consilio atque auctor- 30 itate Athenienses bellum Syracusanis indixerunt: ad quod gerendum ipse dux delectus est. Duo præterea collegæ dati, Nicias et Lamachus. Id quum apparare-

tur, priùs quàm classis exiret, accidit, ut unâ nocte omnes Hermæ, qui in oppido erant Athenis, dejicerentur, præter unum, qui ante januam erat Andocidi. Itaque ille postea Mercurius Andocidis vocitatus est.

5 Hoc quum appareret non sine magnâ multorum consensione esse factum, quòd non ad privatam, sed ad publicam rem pertineret; magnus multitudini timor est injectus, nequa repentina vis in civitate existeret, quæ libertatem opprimeret populi. Hoc maximè convenire

10 in Alcibiadem videbatur, quòd et potentior et major, quàm privatus, existimabatur. Multos enim liberalitate devinxerat, plures etiam operâ forensi suos reddiderat. Quare fiebat, ut omnium oculos, quotiescunque in publicum prodisset, ad se converteret, neque ei par quis-

15 quam in civitate poneretur. Itaque non solùm spem in eo habebant maximam, sed etiam timorem, quòd et obesse plurimùm et prodesse poterat. Aspergebatur etiam infamiâ, quòd in domo suâ facere mysteria dice-

20 batur: quod nefas erat more Atheniensium; idque non ad religionem, sed ad conjurationem pertinere extimabatur.

IV. Hoc crimine in concione ab inimicis compellabatur. Sed instabat tempus ad bellum proficiscendi.

Id ille intuens, neque ignorans civium suorum consuetudinem, postulabat, ut, si quid de se agi vellent, potiùs de præsente quæstio haberetur, quàm absens invidiæ crimine accusaretur. Inimici verò ejus, quiescendum in præsenti, quia noceri non posse intelligebant, et illud tempus expectandum, decreverunt, quo exisset, ut sic

30 absentem aggredierentur: itaque fecerunt. Nam postquam in Siciliam eum pervenisse crediderunt, absentem, quòd sacra violâsset, reum fecerunt. Quâ de re quum ei nuntius a magistratu in Siciliam missus esset, ut

domum ad causam dicendam rediret, essetque in magnâ spe provinciæ bene administrandæ; non parere noluit, et in trierem, quæ ad eum deportandum erat missa, ascendit. Hâc Thurios in Italiam pervectus, multa secum reputans de immoderatâ civium suorum licentiâ, crudelitateque erga nobiles, utilissimum ratus, impendentem evitare tempestatem, clam se a custodibus subduxit, et inde primùm Elidem, deinde Thebas venit. Postquam autem se capitis damnatum, bonis publicatis, audivit, et, id quod usu venerat, Eumolpidas sacerdotes a populo coactos, ut se devoverent, ejusque devotionis, quò testatior esset memoria, exemplum, in pila lapidea incisum, esse positum in publico, Lacedæmonem demigravit. Ibi, ut ipse prædicare consueverat, non adversùs patriam, sed inimicos suos bellum gessit, quòd iidem hostes essent civitati. Nam quum intelligerent, se plurimùm prodesse posse reipublicæ, ex eâ ejecisse, plùsque iræ suæ, quàm utilitati communi paruisse. Itaque hujus consilio Lacedæmonii cum Persarum Rege amicitiam fecerunt; deinde Deceliam in Atticâ munierunt, præsidioque perpetuo ibi posito in obsidione Athenas tenuerunt; ejusdem operâ Ioniam a societate averterunt Atheniensium: quo facto multò superiores bello esse cœperunt.

V. Neque verò his rebus tam amici Alcibiadi sunt facti, quàm timore ab eo alienati. Nam quum acerrimi viri præstantem prudentiam in omnibus rebus cognoscerent, pertimuerunt, ne caritate patriæ ductus aliquando ab ipsis descisceret, et cum suis in gratiam rediret. Itaque tempus ejus interficiendi quærere instituerunt. Id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit; erat enim eâ sagacitate, ut decipi non posset, præsertim quum animum attendisset ad cavendum. Itaque ad Tissaphernem,

- præfectum Regis Darii, se contulit. Cujus quum in intimam amicitiam pervenisset, et Atheniensium, malè gestis in Siciliâ rebus, opes senescere, contrà Lacedæmoniorum crescere, videret; initio cum Pisandro præ-
- 5 tore, qui apud Samum exercitum habebat, per internuntios colloquitur, et de reditu suo facit mentionem. Erat enim eodem, quo Alcibiâdes, sensu, populi potentiæ non amicus, et optimatum fautor. Ab hoc destitutus, primùm per Thrasybulum, Lyci filium, ab exercitu
- 10 recipitur, prætorque fit apud Samum; pòst, suffragante Theramene, populiscito restituitur, parique absens imperio præficitur simul cum Thrasybulo et Theramene. Horum in imperio tanta commutatio rerum facta est, ut Lacedæmonii, qui paulò antè victores viguerant, perter-
- 15 riti pacem peterent. Victi enim erant quinque præliis terrestribus, tribus navalibus; in quibus ducentas naves triremes amiserant, quæ captæ in hostium venerant potestatem. Alcibiades simul cum collegis receperat Ioniam, Hellespontum, multas præterea urbes Græcas,
- 20 quæ in orâ sitæ sunt Asiæ, quarum expugnârunt complures, in his Byzantium; neque minùs multas consilio ad amicitiam adjunxerant, quòd in captòs clementiâ fuerant usi. Inde prædâ onusti, locupletato exercitu, maximis rebus gestis, Athenas venerunt.
- 25 VI. His quum obviàm universa civitas in Piræum descendisset, tanta fuit omnium expectatio visendi Alcibiadis, ut ad ejus triremem vulgus conflueret, proinde ac si solus advenisset. Sic enim populo erat persuasum, et adversas superiores, et præsentis secundas res accidis-
- 30 disse ejus operâ. Itaque et Siciliæ amissum, et Lacedæmoniorum victorias culpæ suæ tribuebant, quòd talem virum e civitate expulissent. Neque id sine causâ arbitrari videbantur. Nam postquam exercitui præesse

cœperat, neque terrâ neque mari hostes pares esse potuerant. Hic ut navi egressus est, quanquam Theramenes et Thrasybulus eisdem rebus præfuerant, simulque venerant in Piræum; tamen illum unum omnes prosequerantur, et, id quod nunquam antea usu venerat, nisi Olympiæ victoribus, coronis aureis æneisque vulgo donabatur. Ille lacrimans talem benevolentiam civium suorum accipiebat, reminiscens pristini temporis acerbitatem. Postquam astu venit, concione advocatâ sic verba fecit, ut nemo tam ferus fuerit, quin ejus casum lacrimârit, inimicumque his se ostenderit, quorum operâ patriâ pulsus fuerat, proinde ac si alius populus non ille ipse, qui tum flebat, eum sacrilegii damnâsset. Restituta ergo huic sunt publicè bona; iidemque illi Eumolpidæ sacerdotes rursus resacrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant; pilæque illæ, in quibus devotio fuerat scripta, in mare præcipitatae.

VII. Hæc Alcibiadi lætitia non nimis fuit diuturna. Nam quum ei omnes essent honores decreti, totaque respublica domi bellicque tradita, ut unius arbitrio gereretur; et ipse postulâsset, ut duo sibi collegæ darentur, Thrasybulus et Adimantus, neque id negatum esset: classe jam in Asiam profectus, quòd apud Cymen minùs ex sententiâ rem gesserat, in invidiam recidit. Nihil enim eum non efficere posse ducebant. Ex quo fiebat, ut omnia minùs prosperè gesta ejus culpæ tribuerent, quum eum aut negligenter aut malitiosè fecisse loquerentur: sicut tum accidit. Nam corruptum a Rege capere Cymen noluisse, arguebant. Itaque huic maximè putamus malo fuisse nimiam opinionem ingenii atque virtutis. Timebatur enim non minùs, quàm diligebatur; ne, secundâ fortunâ magnisque opibus elatus, tyrannidem concupisceret. Quibus rebus factum est,

- ut absenti magistratum abrogarent, et alium in ejus locum substituerent. Id ille ut audivit, domum reverti noluit, et se Pactyen contulit, ibique tria castella communivit, Bornos, Bisanthen, Neontichos; manuque
- 5 collectâ primus Græciæ civitatis in Thraciam introiit, gloriosiùs existimans, Barbarorum prædâ locupletari, quàm Graiorum. Quâ ex re creverat quum famâ tum opibus, magnamque amicitiam sibi cum quibusdam regibus Thraciæ pepererat.
- 10 VIII. Neque tamen a caritate patriæ potuit recedere. Nam quum apud Ægos flumen Philocles, prætor Atheniensium, classem constituisset suam, neque longè abesset Lysander, prætor Lacedæmoniorum, qui in eo erat occupatus, ut bellum quàm diutissimè duceret,
- 15 quòd ipsis pecunia a Rege suppeditabatur, contra Atheniensibus exhaustis præter arma et naves nihil erat supèr: Alcibiades ad Atheniensium venit exercitum, ibique præsentè vulgo agere cœpit, *si vellent, se coacturum Lysandrum aut dimicare aut pacem petere; Lacedæmonios eò nolle configere classe, quòd pedestribus copiis plùs quàm navibus valerent; sibi autem esse facile, Seuthen, regem Thracum, deducere, ut eos terrâ depelleret; quo facto, necessariò aut classe conflicturos, aut bellum composituros.* Id etsi verè dictum Philocles
- 20 animadvertēbat, tamen postulata facere noluit, quòd sentiebat, se, Alcibiade recepto, nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum, et, si quid secundi evenisset, nullam in eâ re suam partem fore; contra ea, si quid adversi accidisset, se unum ejus delicti futurum reum. Ab hoc
- 30 discedens Alcibiades, ‘quoniam,’ inquit, ‘victoriæ patriæ repugnas, illud moneo, juxta hostes castra habeas nautica. Periculum est enim, ne immodestiâ militum nostrorum occasio detur Lysandro nostri opprimendi

exercitûs.' Neque ea res illum fefellit. Nam Lysander quum per speculatores comperisset, vulgum Atheniensium in terram prædatum exîsse, navesque penè inanes relictas, tempus rei gerendæ non dimisit, eoque impetu totum bellum delevit.

5

IX. At Alcibiades, victis Atheniensibus, non satîs tuta eadem loca sibi arbitratus, penitûs in Thraciam se supra Propontidem abdidit, sperans ibi facillimè suam fortunam oculi posse. Falsò. Nam Thraces postquam eum cum magnâ pecuniâ venisse senserunt, insidias ei fecerunt: qui ea, quæ apportavit, abstulerunt; ipsum capere non potuerunt. Ille cernens nullum locum sibi tutum in Græciâ propter potentiam Lacedæmoniorum, ad Pharnabazum in Asiam transiit: quem quidem adeo suâ cepit humanitate, ut eum nemo in amiçitiâ antecederet. Namque ei Grunium dederat in Phrygiâ, castrum, ex quo quinquagena talenta vectigalis capiebat. Quâ fortunâ Alcibiades non erat contentus, neque Athenas victas Lacedæmoniis servire poterat pati. Itaque ad patriam liberandam omni ferebatur cogitatione; sed videbat, id sine Rege Persarum non posse fieri, ideoque eum amicum sibi cupiebat adjungi. Neque dubitabat facilè se consecuturum, si modò ejus conveniendi habuisset potestatem. Nam Cyrum fratrem ei bellum clam parare, Lacedæmoniis adjuvantibus, sciebat. Id si aperuisset, magnam se initurum gratiam videbat.

10

15

20

25

X. Hæc quum moliretur, peteretque a Pharnabazo, ut ad Regem mitteretur, eodem tempore Critias ceterique tyranni Atheniensium certos homines ad Lysandrum in Asiam miserunt, qui cum certiore facerent, nisi Alcibiadem sustulisset, nihil earum rerum fore ratum, quas ipse Athenis constituisset. Quare, si suas res gestas manere vellet, illum persequeretur. His

30

- Laco rebus commotus statuit, accuratiùs sibi agendum cum Pharnabazo. Huic ergo renuntiat, quæ Regi cum Lacedæmoniis essent, irrita futura, nisi Alcibiadem vivum aut mortuum tradidisset. Non tulit hoc satrapes,
- 5 et violare clementiam, quàm Regis opes minui, maluit. Itaque misit Sysamithren et Bagæum ad Alcibiadem interficiendum, quum ille esset in Phrygiâ, iterque ad Regem compararet. Missi, clam vicinitati, in quâ tum Alcibiades erat, dant negotium, ut eum interficiant.
- 10 Illi quum eum ferro aggredi non auderent, noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in quâ quiescebat, eamque succenderunt; ut incendio conficerent, quem manu superari posse diffidebant. Ille autem ut sonitu flammæ est excitatus, etsi gladius ei erat subductus, famili-
- 15 aris sui subalare telum eripuit. Namque erat cum eo quidam ex Arcadiâ hospes, qui nunquam discedere voluerat. Hunc sequi se jubet, et id, quod in præsentia vestimentorum fuit, arripit. His in ignem ejectis flammæ vim transiit. Quem ut barbari incendium effugisse
- 20 viderunt, telis [eminus] missis interfecerunt, caputque ejus ad Pharnabazum retulerunt. At mulier, quæ cum eo vivere consuerat, muliebri suâ veste contectum ædificii incendio mortuum cremavit, quod ad vivum interimendum erat comparatum. Sic Alcibiades annos
- 25 circiter quadraginta natus diem obiit supremum.

XI. Hunc infamatum a plerisque tres gravissimi historici summis laudibus extulerunt: Thucydides, qui ejusdem ætatis fuit; Theopompus, qui fuit pòst aliquantò natus, et Timæus. Qui quidem duo maledicentissimi,

30 nescio quo modo, in illo uno laudando conscièrunt. Namque ea, quæ suprâ diximus, de eo prædicarunt, atque hoc ampliùs: quum Athenis, splendidissimâ civitate, natus esset, omnes splendore ac dignitate superâsse vitæ;

postquam inde expulsus Thebas venerit, adeo studiis eorum inservisse, ut nemo eum labore corporisque viribus posset æquiparare (omnes enim Bæotii magis firmitati corporis, quàm ingenii acumini inserviunt;) eundem apud Lacedæmonios, quorum moribus summa virtus in 5 patientiâ ponebatur, sic duritiæ se dedisse, ut parsimoniâ victûs atque cultûs omnes Lacedæmonios vinceret; fuisse apud Thracas, homines vinolentos, rebusque Veneris deditos; hos quoque in his rebus antecessisse; venisse ad Persas, apud quos summa laus esset fortiter venari, 10 luxuriosè vivere; horum sic imitatum consuetudinem, ut illi ipsi eum in his maximè admirarentur. Quibus rebus effecisse, ut, apud quoscumque esset, princeps poneretur, habereturque carissimus. Sed satîs de hoc; reliquos ordiamur. 15

VIII. THRASYBULUS.

I. *Thrasybulus, Lyci filius, Atheniensis.* Si per se virtus sine fortunâ ponderanda sit, dubito, an hunc primum omnium ponam. Illud sine dubio; neminem huic præfero fide, constantiâ, magnitudine animi, in patriam amore. Nam quod multi voluerunt, pauci potuerunt, 20 ab uno tyranno patriam liberare; huic contigit, ut a triginta oppressam tyrannis ex servitute in libertatem vindicaret. Sed, nescio quo modo, quum eum nemo anteiret his virtutibus, multi nobilitate præcucurrerunt. Primùm Peloponnesio bello multa hic sine Alcibiade 25 gessit, ille nullam rem sine hoc: quæ ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri. Sed illa tamen omnia communia imperatoribus cum militibus et fortunâ, quòd

in prælii concursu abit res a consilio ad vires vimque pugnantium. Itaque jure suo nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima verò fortuna vindicat, seque hìc plùs valuisse, quàm ducis prudentiam, verè potest prædicare.

- 5 Quare illud magnificentissimum factum proprium est Thrasybuli. Nam quum triginta tyranni, præpositi a Lacedæmoniis, servitute oppressas tenerent Athenas, plurimos cives, quibus in bello parserat fortuna, partim patriâ expulissent, partim interfecissent, plurimorum
10 bona publicata inter se divisissent ; non solùm princeps, sed et solus initio bellum his indixit.

II. Hic enim quum Phylen confugisset, quod est castellum in Atticâ munitissimum, non plùs habuit secum, quàm triginta de suis. Hoc initium fuit salutis

- 15 Actæorum ; hoc robur libertatis clarissimæ civitatis. Neque verò hic non contemptus est primò a tyrannis, atque ejus solitudo. Quæ quidem res et illis contemptibus pernicii, et huic despecto saluti, fuit. Hæc enim illos ad persequendum segnes, hos autem, tem-
20 pore ad comparandum dato, fecit robustiores. Quò magis præceptum illum omnium in animis esse debet : *Nihil in bello oportere contemni* ; nec sine causâ dici : *Matrem timidi flere non solere*. Neque tamen pro opinione Thrasybuli auctæ sunt opes. Nam jam tum illis
25 temporibus fortiùs boni pro libertate loquebantur, quàm pugnant. Hinc in Piræum transiit, Munychiamque munivit. Hanc bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti ; ab eâque turpiter repulsi protinus in urbem, armis impedimentisque amissis, refugerunt. Usus est Thrasybulus
30 non minùs prudentiâ, quàm fortitudine. Nam cedentes violari vetuit ; *cives enim civibus parcere* æquum censebat ; neque quisquam est vulneratus, nisi qui prior impugnare voluit ; neminem jacentem veste spoliavit ; nil

attigit, nisi arma, quorum indigebat, et, quæ ad victum pertinebant. In secundo prælio cecidit Critias, dux tyrannorum, quum quidem exadversus Thrasybulum fortissimè pugnaret.

III. Hoc dejecto, Pausanias venit Atticis auxilio, 5
 rex Lacedæmoniorum. Is inter Thrasybulum et eos, qui urbem tenebant, fecit pacem, his conditionibus : *ne qui, præter triginta tyrannos, et decem, qui, postea prætores creati, superioris more crudelitatis erant usi, afficerentur exilio ; neve bona publicarentur ; reipublicæ* 10
procuratio populo redderetur. Præclarum hoc quoque Thrasybuli, quòd, reconciliatâ pace, quum plurimùm in civitate posset, legem tulit : *ne quis antè actarum rerum accusaretur, neve multaretur ;* eamque illi *oblivionis* 15
appellarunt. Neque verò hanc tantùm ferendam cura-
 vit, sed etiam, ut valeret, effecit. Nam quum quidam ex his, qui simul cum eo in exilio fuerant, cædem facere eorum vellent, cum quibus in gratiam reditum erat, publicè prohibuit, et id, quod pollicitus erat, præstitit.

IV. Huic pro tantis meritis honoris corona a populo 20
 data est, facta duabus virgulis oleaginis, quam quòd amor civium, non vis expresserat, nullam habuit invidiam, magnâque fuit gloriâ. Bene ergo Pittacus ille, qui septem sapientem numero est habitus, quum ei Mytilenæi multa millia jugerum agri munera darent, 25
Nolite, oro vos, inquit, id mihi dare, quod multi invident, plures etiam concupiscant. Quare ex istis nolo amplius, quàm centum jugera, quæ et meam animi æquitatem et vestram voluntatem indicent. Nam parva munera, diutina, locupletia non propria esse consueve- 30
 runt. Illâ igitur coronâ contentus Thrasybulus neque ampliùs requisivit, neque quenquam honore se antecessisse existimavit. Hic sequenti tempore quum prætor

classem ad Ciliciam appulisset, neque satîs diligenter in castris ejus agerentur vigiliæ, a barbaris, ex oppido noctu eruptione factâ, in tabernaculo interfectus est.

IX. CONON.

I. *Conon Atheniensis* Peloponnesio bello accessit ad
 5 rempublicam, in eoque ejus opera magni fuit. Nam et prætor pedestribus exercitibus præfuit, et præfectus classis res magnas mari gessit. Quas ob causas præcipuus ei honos habitus est. Namque omnibus unus insulis præfuit : in quâ potestate Pheras cepit, coloniam
 10 Lacedæmoniorum. Fuit etiam extremo Peloponnesio bello prætor, quum apud Ægos flumen copiæ Atheniensium a Lysandro sunt devictæ. Sed tum abfuit, eoque pejûs res administrata est. Nam et prudens rei militaris et diligens erat imperii. Itaque nemini erat his
 15 temporibus dubium, si adfuisset, illam Athenienses calamitatem accepturos non fuisse.

II. Rebus autem afflictis, quum patriam obsideri audisset, non quæsivit, ubi ipse tutò viveret, sed unde præsidio posset esse civibus suis. Itaque contulit se ad
 20 Pharnabazum, satrapen Ioniæ et Lydiæ, eundemque generum Regis et propinquum : apud quem ut multum gratiâ valeret, multo labore multisque effecit periculis. Nam quum Lacedæmonii, Atheniensibus devictis, in societate non manerent, quam cum Artaxerxe fecerant,
 25 Agesilaûmque bellatum misissent in Asiam, maximè impulsî a Tissapherne, qui ex intimis Regis ab amicitia ejus defecerat, et cum Lacedæmoniis coierat societatem : hunc adversus Pharnabazum habitus est impe-

rator ; re quidem verâ exercitui præfuit Conon, ejusque omnia arbitrio gesta sunt. Hic multùm ducem summum Agesilaüm impedivit, sæpèque ejus consiliis obstitit. Neque verò non fuit apertum, si ille non fuisset, Agesilaüm Asiam Tauro tenus Regi fuisse erepturum. Qui 5 posteaquam domum a suis civibus revocatus est, quòd Bœotii et Athenienses Lacedæmoniis bellum indixerant, Conon nihilo seciùs apud præfectos Regis versabatur, hisque omnibus maximo erat usui.

III. Defecerat a Rege Tissaphernes, neque id tam 10 Artaxerxi, quàm ceteris, erat apertum. Multis enim magnisque meritis apud Regem, etiam quum in officio non maneret, valebat. Neque id mirandum, si non facilè ad credendum adducebatur, reminiscens, ejus se operâ Cyrum fratrem superâsse. Hujus accusandi 15 gratiâ Conon a Pharnabazo ad Regem missus, posteaquam venit, primum ex more Persarum ad Chiliarchum, qui secundum gradum imperii tenebat, Tithrausten accessit, seque ostendit cum Rege colloqui velle. Nemo enim sine hoc admittitur. Huic ille, *nulla*, inquit, *mora* 20 *est ; sed tu delibera, utrùm colloqui malis, an per litteras agere, quæ cogitas. Necesse est enim, si in conspectum veneris, venerari te Regem* (quod proskynein illi vocant.) *Hoc si tibi grave est, per me nihilo seciùs editis mandatis conficies, quod studes.* Tum Conon, *Mihi verò,* 25 *inquit, non est grave, quemvis honorem habere Regi. Sed vereor, ne civitati meæ sit opprobrio, si, quum ex eâ sim profectus, quæ ceteris gentibus imperare consueverit, potiùs barbarorum, quàm illius, more fungar.* Itaque, quæ volebat, huic scripta tradidit.

30

IV. Quibus cognitis, Rex tantùm auctoritate ejus motus est, ut Tissaphernem hostem judicaverit, et Lacedæmonios bello persequi jusserit, et ei permiserit, quem

vellet, eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam. *Id arbitrium*, Conon negavit, *sui esse consilii, sed ipsius, qui optimè suos nōsse deberet; sed se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotii daret.* Hinc magnis muneribus donatus ad

- 5 mare est missus, ut Cypriis et Phœnicibus, ceterisque
maritimis civitatibus naves longas imperaret, classemque,
quâ proximâ æstate mare tueri posset, compararet:
dato adiutore Pharnabazo, sicut ipse voluerat. Id ut
Lacedæmoniis est nuntiatum, non sine curâ rem admin-
10 istrârunt, quòd majus bellum imminere arbitrabantur,
quàm si cum Barbaro solùm contenderent. Nam ducem
fortem et prudentem Regiis opibus præfuturum, ac
secum dimicaturum videbant, quem neque consilio
neque copiis superare possent. Hâc mente magnam
15 contrahunt classem; proficiscuntur Pisandro duce.
Hos Conon apud Cnidum adortus magno prælio fugat,
multas naves capit, complures deprimit. Quâ victoriâ
non solùm Athenæ, sed etiam cuncta Græcia, quæ sub
Lacedæmoniorum fuerat imperio, liberata est. Conon
20 cum parte navium in patriam venit: muros dirutos a
Lysandro, utrosque et Piræi et Athenarum, reficiendos
curat, pecuniæque quinquaginta talenta, quæ a Pharna-
bazo acceperat, civibus suis donat.

- V. Accidit huic, quod ceteris mortalibus, ut incon-
25 sideratior in secundâ, quàm in adversâ esset fortunâ.
Nam classe Peloponnesiorum divictâ, quum ultum se
injurias patriæ putaret, plura concupivit, quàm efficere
potuit. Neque tamen ea non pia et probanda fuerunt,
quòd potiùs patriæ opes augeri, quàm Regis, maluit.
30 Nam quum magnam auctoritatem sibi pugnâ suâ navali,
quam apud Cnidum fecerat, constituisset, non solùm
inter Barbaros sed etiam inter omnes Græciæ civitates,
clam dare operam cœpit, ut Ioniam et Æoliâ restituere-

ret Atheniensibus. Id quum minùs diligenter esset ce-
 latum, Tiribazus, qui Sardibus præerat, Cononem evo-
 cavit, simulans, ad Regem eum se mittere velle magnâ
 de re. Hujus nuntio parens quum venisset, in vincula
 conjectus est, in quibus aliquamdiu fuit. Nonnulli, 5
 eum ad Regem abductum, ibique perîsse, scriptum reli-
 querunt. Contra ea *Dion* historicus, cui nos plurimùm
 de Persicis rebus credimus, effugisse, scripsit: illud
 addubitat, utrùm Tiribazo sciente an imprudente sit
 factum. 10

X. DION.

I. *Dion, Hipparini filius, Syracusanus*, nobili genere
 natus, utrâque implicatus tyrannide Dionysiorum.
 Namque ille superior Aristomachen, sororem Dionis,
 habuit in matrimonio: ex quâ duos filios, Hipparinum
 et Nysæum, procreavit: totidemque filias, nomine So- 15
 phrosynen et Areten: quarum priorem Dionysio filio,
 eidem cui regnum reliquit, nuptum dedit, alteram,
 Areten, Dioni. Dion autem præter nobilem propinqui-
 tatem, generosamque majorum famam, multa alia ab
 naturâ habuit bona: in his ingenium docile, come, 20
 aptum ad artes optimas; magnam corporis dignitatem,
 quæ non minimùm commendat; magnas præterea divi-
 tias a patre relictas, quas ipse tyranni muneribus auxerat.
 Erat intimus Dionysio priori, neque minùs propter mores,
 quàm affinitatem. Namque etsi Dionysii crudelitas ei 25
 displicebat, tamen salvum esse propter necessitudinem,
 magis etiam suorum causâ, studebat. Aderat in magnis
 rebus; ejusque consilio multùm movebatur tyrannus,
 nisi quâ in re major ipsius cupiditas intercesserat. Le-

gationes verò, quæ essent illustriores, per Dionem administrabantur; quas quidem ille diligenter obeundo, fideliter administrando, crudelissimum nomen tyranni suâ humanitate tegebat. Hunc a Dionysio missum Carthaginienses suspexerunt, ut neminem unquam Græcâ linguâ loquentem magis sint admirati.

- II. Neque verò hæc Dionysium fugiebant. Nam quanto esset sibi ornamento, sentiebat. Quo fiebat, ut uni huic maximè indulgeret, neque eum secus diligeret ac filium. Qui quidem, quum, Platonem Tarentum venisse, fama in Siciliam esset perlata, adolescenti negare non potuit, quin eum arcesseret, quum Dion ejus audiendi cupiditate flagraret. Dedit ergo huic veniam, magnâque eum ambitione Syracusas perduxit.
- 15 Quem Dion adeo admiratus est atque adamavit, ut se totum ei traderet. Neque verò Plato minùs delectatus est Dione. Itaque quum a Dionysio tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe quem venundari jussisset, tamen eòdem rediit, ejusdem Dionis precibus adductus. Interim in morbum incidit Dionysius. Quo quum gravi conflictaretur, quæsit a medicis Dion, *quemadmodum se haberet?* simulque ab his petiit, *si fortè majori esset periculo, ut sibi faterentur.* Nam velle se cum eo colloqui de partiendo regno: quòd sororis suæ filios ex illo
- 25 natos partem regni putabat debere habere. Id medici non tacuerunt, et ad Dionysium filium sermonem retulerunt. Quo ille commotus, ne agendi cum eo esset Dioni potestas, patri soporem medicos dare coëgit. Hoc æger sumpto, ut somno sopitus, diem obiit supremum.
- 30 III. Tale initium fuit Dionis et Dionysii simultatis, eaque multis rebus aucta est. Sed tamen primis temporibus aliquandiu simulata inter eos amicitia mansit. Quumque Dion non desisteret obsecrare Dionysium, ut

Platonem Athenis arcesseret, et ejus consiliis uteretur, ille, qui in aliquâ re vellet patrem imitari, morem ei gessit. Eodemque tempore Philistum historicum Syracusas reduxit, hominem amicum non magis tyranno, quàm tyrannidi. Sed de hoc in eo meo libro plura sunt ex- 5
posita, qui de historicis conscriptus est. Plato autem tantùm apud Dionysium auctoritate potuit, valuitque eloquentiâ, ut ei persuaserit, tyrannidis facere finem, libertatemque reddere Syracusanis: a quâ voluntate Philisti consilio deterritus, aliquantò crudelior esse 10
cœpit.

IV. Qui quidem, quum a Dione se superari videret ingenio, auctoritate, amore populi, verens, ne, si eum secum haberet, aliquam occasionem sui daret opprimendi, navem ei triremem dedit, quâ Corinthum deveheretur: 15
ostendens, se id utriusque facere causâ; ne, quum inter se timerent, alteruter alterum præoccuparet. Id quum factum multi indignarentur, magnæque esset invidiæ tyranno, Dionysius omnia quæ moveri poterant Dionis in naves imposuit, ad eumque misit. Sic enim existi- 20
mari volebat, id se non odio hominis, sed suæ salutis fecisse causâ. Postea verò quàm audivit eum in Peloponneso manum comparare, sibi que bellum facere conari; Areten, Dionis uxorem, alii nuptum dedit, filiumque ejus sic educari jussit, ut indulgendo turpissimis 25
imbueretur cupiditatibus. Nam puero, priusquam pubes esset, scorta adducebantur; vino epulisque obruebatur, neque ullum tempus sobrio relinquebatur. Is usque eò vitæ statum commutatum ferre non potuit, postquam in patriam rediit pater (namque appositæ erant custodes, 30
qui eum a pristino victu deducerent), ut se de superiore parte ædium dejecerit, atque ita interierit. Sed illuc revertor.

V. Postquam Corinthum pervenit Dion, et eodem perfugit Heraclides, ad eodem expulsus Dionysio, qui præfectus fuerat equitum, omni ratione bellum comparare cœperunt. Sed non multum proficiebant, quod
 5 multorum annorum tyrannis magnarum opum putabatur. Quam ab causam pauci ad societatem periculi perducebantur. Sed Dion fretus non tam suis copiis, quam odio tyranni, maximo animo, duabus onerariis navibus, quinquaginta annorum imperium, munitum quingentis
 10 longis navibus, decem equitum, centum peditum millibus, profectus oppugnatum, (quod omnibus gentibus admirabile est visum) adeo facile perculit, ut post diem tertium, quam Siciliam attigerat, Syracusas introierit. Ex quo intelligi potest, nullum esse imperium tutum, nisi benevolentia munitum. Eo tempore aberat Dionysius, et
 15 in Italia classem opperiebatur, adversariorum ratus neminem sine magnis copiis ad se venturum: quæ res eum fefellit. Nam Dion iis ipsis, qui sub adversarii fuerant potestate, regiones spiritus repressit, totiusque
 20 ejus partis Siciliæ potitus est, quæ sub potestate Dionysii fuerat; parique modo urbis Syracusarum, præter arcem et insulam adjunctam oppido; eoque rem perduxit, ut talibus pactionibus pacem tyrannus facere vellet: *Siciliam Dion obtineret, Italiam Dionysius, Syracusas*
 25 *Apollocrates*, cui maximam fidem uni habebat.

VI. Has tam prosperas tamque inopinatas res consecuta est subita commutatio, quod fortuna suâ mobilitate, quem paulò antè extulerat, demergere est adorta. Primum in filio, de quo commemoravi suprâ, sævitiam
 30 suam exercuit. Nam quum uxorem reduxisset, quæ alii fuerat tradita, filiumque vellet revocare ad virtutem a perditâ luxuriâ, accepit gravissimum parens vulnus morte filii. Deinde orta dissensio est inter eum et He-

raclidem ; qui quidem principatum non concedens, factionem comparavit. Neque is minùs valebat apud optimates, quorum consensu præerat classi, quum Dion exercitum pedestrèrè teneret. Non tulit hoc animo æquo Dion, et versum illum Homeri retulit ex secundâ 5
 rhapsodiâ, in quo hæc sententia est : *Non posse bene geri rempublicam multorum imperiis.* Quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est. Namque aperuisse videbatur, se omnia in suâ potestate esse velle. Hanc ille non lenire obsequio, sed acerbitate opprimere studuit, 10
 Heraclidemque, quum Syracusas venisset, interficiendum curavit.

VII. Quod factum omnibus maximum timorem iniecit. Nemo enim, illo interfecto, se tutum putabat. Ille autem, adversario remoto, lincentiùs eorum bona, 15
 quos sciebat adversùs se sensisse, militibus dispertivit. Quibus divisis, quum quotidiani maximi fierent sumptus, celeriter pecuniâ deesse cœpit ; neque, quò manus porrigeret, suppetebat, nisi in amicorum possessiones. Id hujusmodi erat, ut, quum milites reconciliâsset, amitte- 20
 ret optimates. Quarum rerum curâ frangebatur, et, insuetus malè audiendi, non æquo animo ferebat, de se ab iis malè existimari, quorum paulò antè in cælum fuerat elatus laudibus. Vulgus autem, offensâ in eum militum voluntate, liberiùs loquebatur, et *tyrannum non* 25
ferendum dictitabat.

VIII. Hæc ille intuens, quum, quemadmodum sedaret, nesciret, et, quorsum evaderent, timeret ; Callicrates quidam, civis Atheniensis, qui simul cum eo ex Peloponneso in Siciliam venerat, homo et callidus et ad frau- 30
 dem acutus, sine ullâ religione ac fide, adit ad Dionem, et ait : *eum [in] magno periculo esse propter offensionem populi et odium militum, quod nullo modo evitare posset,*

nisi alicui suorum negotium daret, qui se simularet illi inimicum. Quem si invenisset idoneum, facile omnium animos cogniturum, adversariosque sublaturum, quòd inimici ejus dissidenti suos sensus aperturi forent. Tali
 5 consilio probato excipit has partes ipse Callicrates, et se armât imprudentiâ Dionis. Ad eum interficiendum socios conquirît; adversarios ejus convenit, conjurationem confirmat. Res, multis consciis quæ gereretur, elata defertur ad Aristomachen, sororem Dionis, uxoremque Areten. Illæ timore perterritæ conveniunt, cujus de periculo timebant. At ille negat a Callicrate fieri sibi insidias, sed illa, quæ agerentur, fieri præcepto suo. Mulieres nihilo secius Callicratem in ædem Proserpinæ deducunt, ac jurare cogunt, *nihil ab illo periculi*
 10 *fore Dioni.* Ille hâc religione non modò ab incepto non deterritus, sed ad maturandum concitatus est, verens ne priùs consilium aperiretur suum, quàm conata perfecisset.

IX. Hâc mente proximo die festo, quum a conventu
 20 remotum se Dion domi teneret, atque in conclavi edito recubisset, consciis loca munitiora oppidi tradit, domum custodibus sepi; a foribus qui non discedant, certos præficit; navem triremem armatis ornat, Philostratoque patri suo tradit, eamque in portu agitari jubet, ut si
 25 exercere remiges vellet: cogitans, si fortè consiliis obstitisset fortuna, ut haberet, quò fugeret ad salutem. Suorum autem e numero Zacynthios adolescentes quosdam eligit, quum audacissimos, tum viribus maximis; hisque dat negotium, ad Dionem eant inermes, sic uti
 30 conveniendi ejus gratiâ viderentur venire. Hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi. At illi, ut limen ejus intrârunt, foribus obseratis in lecto cubantem invadunt. Colligant; fit strepitus, adeo ut exaudiri posset foris. Hic, sicut

antè dictum est, quàm invisâ sit singularis potentia, et miseranda vita, qui se metui, quàm amari malunt, cuivis facile intellectu fuit. Namque illi ipsi custodes, si propitiâ fuissent voluntate, foribus effractis servare eum potuissent, quòd illi inermes telum foris flagitantes vivum tenebant. Cui quum succurreret, nemo, Lyco quidam Syracusanus per fenestras gladium dedit, quo Dion interfectus est. 5

X. Confectâ cæde, quum multitudo visendi gratiâ introîsset, nonnulli ab insciis pro noxiis conciduntur. Nam celeri rumore dilato, Dioni vim allatam, multi concurrerant, quibus tale facinus displicebat. Hi falsâ suspicione ducti, immerentes ut sceleratos occidunt. Hujus de morte ut palam factum est, mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas. Nam qui vivum eum *tyrannum* vocitârant, iidem *liberatorem patriæ tyrannique expulso-rem* prædicabant. Sic subitò misericordia odio successerat, ut eum suo sanguine, si possent, ab Acheronte cuperent redimere. Itaque in urbe, celeberrimo loco, elatus publicè, sepulcri monumento donatus est. Diem obiit circiter annos quinquaginta quinque natus; quartum pòst annum, quàm ex Peloponneso in Siciliam redierat. 15 20

XI. IPHICRATES.

I. *Iphicrates Atheniensis* non tam magnitudine rerum gestarum, quàm disciplinâ militari nobilitatus est. Fuit enim talis dux, ut non solùm ætatis suæ cum primis compararetur, sed ne de majoribus natu quidem quisquam anteponeretur. Multùm verò in bello est 25

versatus ; sæpè exercitibus præfuit ; nusquam culpâ suâ malè rem gessit ; semper consilio vicit ; tantùmque eo valuit, ut multa in re militari partim nova attulerit, partim meliora fecerit. Namque ille pedestria arma
 5 mutavit, quum ante illum imperatorem maximis clypeis, brevibus hastis, minutis gladiis uterentur. Ille e contrario peltam pro parmâ fecit (a quo postea *peltastæ* pedites appellantur), ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores. Hastæ modum duplicavit ; gladios longiores
 10 fecit. Idem genus loricarum mutavit, et pro sertis atque æneis linteas dedit. Quo facto expeditiores milites reddidit. Nam pondere detracto, quod æquè corpus tegeret et leve esset, curavit.

II. Bellum cum Thracibus gessit ; Seuthen, socium
 15 Atheniensium, in regnum restituit. Apud Corinthum tantâ serveritate exercitui præfuit, ut nullæ unquam in Græciâ neque exercitatiores copiæ, neque magis dicto audientes fuerint duci. In eamque consuetudinem adduxit, ut quum prælii signum ab imperatore esset
 20 datum, sine ducis operâ sic ordinatæ consisterent, ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi viderentur. Hoc exercitu moram Lacedæmoniorum interceptit : quod maximè totâ celebratum est Græciâ. Iterum eodem bello omnes copias eorum fugavit. Quo facto magnam
 25 adeptus est gloriam. Quum Artaxerxes Ægyptio regi bellum inferre voluit, Iphicratem ab Atheniensibus petiit ducem, quem præficeret exercitui conductitio, cujus numerus duodecim millium fuit. Quem quidem sic omni disciplinâ militari erudivit, ut, quemadmodum
 30 quondam *Fabiani* milites Romani appellati sunt, sic *Iphicratenses* apud Græcos in summâ laude fuerint. Idem subsidio Lacedæmoniis profectus, Epaminondæ retardavit impetus. Nam nisi ejus adventus appropin-

quâsset, non priùs Thebani Spartâ abscessissent, quàm captam incendio delêssent.

III. Fuit autem et animo magno et corpore, imperatoriâque formâ, ut ipso adspectu cuiusvis injiceret admirationem sui. Sed in labore remissus nimis, parumque 5
 patiens, ut *Theopompus* memoriæ prodidit; bonus verò civis, fideque magnâ. Quod quum in aliis rebus declaravit, tum maximè in Amyntæ Macedonis liberis tuendis. Namque Eurydice, mater Perdiccæ et Philippi, cum his duobus pueris, Amyntâ mortuo, ad Iphicratem con- 10
 fugit, ejusque opibus defensa est. Vixit ad senectutem, placatis in se suorum civium animis. Causam capitis semel dixit, bello sociali, simul cum Timotheo, eoque judicio est absolutus. Menesthea filium reliquit, ex Thressâ natum, Coti regis filiâ. Is quum interroga- 15
 retur, *utrùm pluris patrem matremne faceret; matrem*, inquit. Id quum omnibus mirum videretur: *at*, ille, *meritò*, inquit, *facio. Nam pater, quantum in se fuit, Thracem me creavit, contra ea mater Atheniensem.*

XII. CHABRIAS.

I. *Chabrias, Atheniensis.* Hic quoque in summis 20
 habitus est ducibus, resque multas memoriâ dignas gessit. Sed ex his elucet maximè inventum ejus in prælio, quod apud Thebas fecit, quum Bæotiis subsidio venisset. Namque in eo victoriâ fidente summo duce Agesilao, fugatis jam ab eo conductitiis catervis, 25
 reliquam phalangem loco vetuit cedere, obnixoque genu scuto, projectâ [que] hastâ, impetum excipere hostium dôcuit. Id novum Agesilaüs contuens, progredi non

est ausus, suosque jam incurrentes tubâ revocavit. Hoc usque eò totâ Græciâ famâ celebratum est, ut illo statu Chabrias sibi statuam fieri voluerit, quæ publicè ei ab Atheniensibus in foro constituta est. Ex quo factum
5 est, ut postea athletæ ceterique artifices his statibus in statu is ponendis uterentur, in quibus victoriam essent adepti.

II. Chabrias autem multa in Europâ bella administravit, quum dux Atheniensium esset; in Ægypto suâ
10 sponte gessit. Nam Nectanabin adjutum profectus, regnum ei constituit. Fecit idem Cypri, sed publicè ab Atheniensibus Evagoræ adjutor datus. Neque priùs inde discessit, quàm totam insulam bello devinceret: quâ ex re Athenienses magnam gloriam sunt adepti.
15 Interim bellum inter Ægyptios et Persas conflatum est. Athenienses cum Artaxerxe societatem habebant; Lacedæmonii cum Ægyptiis: a quibus magnas prædas Agesilaüs, rex eorum, faciebat. Id intuens Chabrias, quum in re nullâ Agesilao cederet, suâ sponte eos
20 adjutum profectus Ægyptiæ classi præfuit, pedestribus copiis Agesilaüs.

III. Tum præfecti Regis Persiæ legatos miserunt Athenas questum, quòd Chabrias adversum Regem bellum gereret cum Ægyptiis. Athenienses diem certam
25 Chabriæ præstituerunt, quam ante domum nisi redisset, capitis se illum damnaturos denuntiârunt. Hoc ille nuntio Athenas rediit; neque ibi diutius est moratus, quàm fuit necesse. Non enim libenter erat ante oculos civium suorum; quòd et vivebat lautè, et indulgebat
30 sibi liberaliùs, quàm ut invidiam vulgi posset effugere. Est enim hoc commune vitium in magnis liberisque civitatibus, ut invidia gloriæ comes sit, et libenter de his detrahant, quos eminere videant altiùs, neque animo

æquo pauperes alienam opulentium intuuntur fortunam. Itaque Chabrias, quoad ei licebat, plurimùm aberat. Neque verò solus ille aberat Athenis libenter, sed omnes ferè principes fecerunt idem : quòd tantùm se ab invidiâ putabant abfuturos, quantùm a conspectu suorum recessissent. 5 Itaque Conon plurimùm Cypri vixit, Iphicrates in Thraciâ, Timotheus Lesbi, Chares in Sigeo. Dissimilis quidem Chares eorum et factis et moribus, sed tamen Athenis et honoratus et potens.

IV. Chabrias autem periit bello sociali tali modo. 10 Oppugnabant Athenienses Chium. Erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed omnes, qui in magistratu erant, auctoritate anteibat; eumque magis milites, quàm qui præerant, aspiciebant. Quæ res ei maturavit mortem. Nam, dum primus studet portum intrare, et gubernato- 15 rem jubet eò dirigere navem, ipse sibi perniciiei fuit. Quum enim eò penetrâsset, ceteræ non sunt secutæ. Quo facto circumfusus hostium concursu quum fortissimè pugnaret, navis, rostro percussa, cœpit sidere. Hinc refugere quum posset, si se in mare dejecisset, 20 quòd suberat classis Atheniensium, quæ exciperet nantes : perire maluit, quàm armis abjectis navem relinquere, in quâ fuerat vectus. Id ceteri facere noluerunt, qui nando in tutum pervenerunt. At ille præstare honestam mortem existimans turpi vitæ, cominus pugnans 25 telis hostium interfectus est.

XIII. TIMOTHEUS.

I. *Timotheus, Cononis filius, Atheniensis.* Hic a patre acceptam gloriam multis auxit virtutibus. Fuit

enim disertus, impiger, laboriosus, rei militaris peritus, neque minùs civitatis regendæ. Multa hujus sunt præclarè facta, sed hæc maximè illustria. Olynthios et Byzantios bello subegit. Samum cepit, in quâ oppug-
 5 nandâ superiore bello Athenienses mille et ducenta talenta consumpserant. Id ille sine ullâ publicâ impensâ populo restituit. Adversùm Cötyn bella gessit, ab eoque mille et ducenta talenta prædæ in publicum retulit. Cyzicum obsidione liberavit. Ariobarzani
 10 simul cum Agesilao auxiliõ profectus est : a quo quum Laco pecuniam numeratam accepisset, illè cives suos agro atque urbibus augeri maluit, quàm id sumere, cujus partem domum suam ferre posset. Itaque accepit Crithoten et Sestum.

15 II. Idem classi præfectus cîrsumvehens Peloponnesum, Laconicen populatus, classem eorum fugavit. Corcyram sub imperium Atheniensium redegit : sociosque idem adjunxit Epirotas, Athamanas, Chaonas, omnesque eas gentes, quæ mare illud adjacent. Quo facto
 20 Lacedæmonii de diutinâ contentione destiterunt, et suâ sponte Atheniensibus imperii maritimi principatum concesserunt ; pacemque his legibus constituerunt, ut Athenienses mari duces essent. Quæ victoria tantæ fuit Atticis lætitiæ, ut tum primùm aræ PACI publicè
 25 sint factæ, eique deæ pulvinar sit institutum. Cujus laudis ut memoria maneret, Timotheo publicè statuam in foro posuerunt. Qui honos huic uni ante hoc tempus contigit, ut, quum patri populus statuam posuisset, filio quoque daret. Sic juxtà posita recens filii, veterem
 30 patris renovavit memoriam.

III. Hic quum esset magno natu, et magistratus gerere desisset, bello Athenienses undique premi sunt cœpti. Defecerat Samus ; descierat Hellespontus ;

Philippus jam tum valens [Macedo] multa moliebatur :
 cui oppositus Chares quum esset, non satis in eo præsi-
 dii putabatur. Fit Menestheus prætor, filius Iphicratis,
 gener Timothei, et, ut ad bellum proficiscatur, decerni-
 tur. Huic in consilium dantur duo usu sapientiâque 5
 præstantes, quorum consilio uteretur, pater et socer :
 quòd in his tanta erat auctoritas, ut magna spes esset,
 per eos amissa posse recuperari. Hi quum Samum pro-
 fecti essent, et eòdem Chares, adventu eorum cognito,
 cum suis copiis proficisceretur, ne quid absente se ges- 10
 tum videretur ; accidit, quum ad insulam appropinqua-
 rent, ut magna tempestas oriretur ; quam evitare duo
 veteres imperatores utile arbitrati, suam classem suppres-
 serunt. At ille temerariâ usus ratione non cessit ma-
 jorum natu auctoritati, et, ut si in suâ navi esset Fortuna, 15
 quò contenderat, pervenit : eòdemque ut sequerentur, ad
 Timotheum et Iphicratem nuntium misit. Hinc malè
 re gestâ, compluribus amissis navibus, eòdem, unde erat
 profectus, se recepit, litterasque Athenas publicè misit,
 sibi proclive fuisse Samum capere, nisi a Timotheo et 20
 Iphicrate desertus esset. [Ob eam rem in crimen voca-
 bantur.] Populus acer, suspicax, mobilis, adversarius,
 invidus etiam potentiæ, domum revocat : accusantur
 proditiōis. Hoc judicio damnatur Timotheus, lisque
 ejus æstimatur centum talentis. Ille odio ingratae civi- 25
 tatis coactus, Chalcidem se contulit.

IV. Hujus post mortem quum populum judicii sui
 pœniteret, mulctæ novem partes detraxit, et decem talenta
 Cononem filium ejus ad muri quandam partem reficien-
 dam jussit dare. In quo fortunæ varietas est ani- 30
 madversa. Nam quos avus Conon muros ex hosti-
 um prædâ patriæ restituerat, eosdem nepos, cum summâ
 ignominiâ familiæ, ex suâ re familiari reficere coactus

- est.—Timothei autem moderatæ sapientisque vitæ quum pleraque possimus proferre testimonia, unò erimus contenti, quòd ex eo facilè conjici poterit, quàm carus suis fuerit. Quum Athenis adolescentulus causam diceret, non solùm amici privatique hospites ad eum defendendum convenerunt, sed etiam in eis Jason tyrannus, qui illo tempore fuit omnium potentissimus. Hic, quum in patriâ sine satellitibus se tutum non arbi-
 5 traretur, Athenas sine ullo præsidio venit, tantique hospitem fecit, ut mallet se capitis periculum adire, quàm
 10 Timotheo de famâ dimicanti deesse. Hunc adversùs tamen Timotheus postea populi jussu bellum gessit, patriæque sanctiora jura, quàm hospitii, esse duxit. Hæc extrema fuit ætas imperatorum Atheniensium,
 15 Iphicratis, Chabriæ, Timothei: neque post illorum obitum quisquam dux in illâ urbe fuit dignus memoriâ.

XIV. DATAMES.

- I. Venio nunc ad fortissimum virum, maximique consilii, omnium barbarorum: exceptis duobus Carthaginiensibus, Hamilcare et Hannibale. De quo hòc
 20 plura referemus, quòd et obscuriora sunt ejus gesta pleraque, et ea, quæ prosperè eï cesserunt, non magnitudine copiarum, sed consilii, quo tantùm non omnes superabat, acciderunt: quorum nisi ratio explicata fuerit, res apparere non poterunt. *Datames* patre Camis-
 25 sare, natione Care, matre Scythissâ natus, primùm militum numero fuit apud Artaxerxem eorum, qui regiam tuebantur. Pater ejus Camissares, quòd et manu fortis et bello strenuus et Regi multis locis fidelis erat repertus, habuit provinciam partem Ciliciæ juxta Cappadociam,

quam incolunt Leucosyri. Datames militare munus fungens, primùm, qualis esset, aperuit in bello, quod Rex adversùs Cadusios gessit. Namque hìc multis millibus Regionum interfectis, magni fuit ejus opera. Quo factum est, ut, quum in eo bello cecidisset Camissares, paterna ei traderetur provincia. 5

II. Pari se virtute postea præbuit, quum Autophrades jussu Regis bello persequeretur eos, qui defecerant. Namque ejus operâ hostes, quum castra jam intrâssent, profligati sunt, exercitusque reliquus conservatus Regis est : quâ ex re majoribus rebus præesse cœpit. Erat eo tempore Thyus dynastes Paphlagoniæ antiquo genere natus a Pylæmene illo, quem Homerus Troïco bello a Patroclo interfectum ait. Is Regi dicto audiens non erat : quam ob causam bello eum persequi constituit, eique rei præfecit Datamem, propinquum Paphlagonis (namque ex fratre et sorore erant nati). Quam ob causam Datames omnia primùm experiri voluit, ut sine armis propinquum ad officium reduceret. Ad quem quum venisset sine præsidio, quòd ab amico nullas vereretur insidias, pænè interiit. Nam Thyus eum clam interficere voluit. Erat mater cum Datame, amita Paphlagonis. Ea, quid ageretur, rescit, filiumque monuit. Ille fugâ periculum evitavit, bellumque indixit Thyo. In quo, quum ab Ariobarzane, præfecto Lydiæ et Ioniæ totiusque Phrygiæ, desertus esset, nihilo segniùs perseveravit, vivumque Thyum cepit cum uxore et liberis. 10 15 20 25

III. Cujus facti ne priùs fama ad Regem, quàm ipse, perveniret, dedit operam. Itaque omnibus insciis, eò, ubi erat Rex, venit ; posteroque die Thyum, hominem maximi corporis, terribilique facie, quòd et niger et capillo longo barbâque erat promissâ, optimâ veste textit, quam satrapæ Regii gerere consueverant ; ornavitque 30

etiam torque, et armillis aureis, ceteroque regio cultu ; ipse agrestî duplici amiculo circumdatus, hirtâque tunicâ, gêrens in capite galeam venatoriam, dextrâ manu clavam, sinistrâ copulam, quâ vinctum ante se Thyum
5 agebat, ut si feram bestiam captam duceret. Quem quum omnes prospicerent propter novitatem ornatûs ignotamque formam, ob eamque rem magnus esset concursus ; fuit non nemo, qui agnosceret Thyum, Regique nuntiaret. Primò non accreditit. Itaque Pharnabazum
10 misit exploratum. A quo ut rem gestam comperit, statim admitti jussit, magnopere delectatus quum factum ornatu ; imprimis quòd nobilis rex in potestatem inopinanti venerat. Itaque magnificè Datamem donatum ad exercitum misit, qui tum contrahebatur duce
15 Pharnabazo et Tithrauste ad bellum Ægyptium, parique eum, atque illos, imperio esse jussit. Postea verò quàm Pharnabazum Rex revocavit, illi summa imperii tradita est.

IV. Hic quum maximo studio compararet exercitum,
20 Ægyptumque proficisci pararet, subitò a Rege litteræ sunt ei missæ, ut Aspim aggredereetur, qui Cataoniam tenebat : quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam, confinis Capadociæ. Namque Aspis, saltuosam regionem castellisque munitam incolens, non solùm imperio Regis non
25 parebat, sed etiam finitimas regiones vexabat, et, quæ Regi portarentur, abripiebat. Datames, esti longè aberat ab his regionibus, et a majore re abstrahebatur, tamen Regis voluntati morem gerendum putavit. Itaque cum paucis, sed viris fortibus, navem conscendit : existimans (id quod accidit) faciliùs se imprudentem parvâ
30 manu oppressurum, quàm paratum, quàmvis magno exercitu. Hâc delatus in Ciliciam, egressus inde, dies noctesque iter faciens, Taurum transiit, eoque quò stu-

duerat venit; quærit, quibus locis sit Aspis; cognoscit, haud longè abesse, profectumque eum venatum. Quem dum speculatur, adventûs ejus causa cognoscitur. Pisi-
 das cum iis, quos secum habebat, ad resistendum Aspis
 comparat. Id Datames ubi audivit, arma sumit, suosque
 sequi jubet: ipse equo concitato ad hostem vehitur.
 Quem procul Aspis conspiciens ad se ferentem, perti-
 mescit, atque a conatu resistendi deterritus, sese dedit.
 Hunc Datames vinctum ad Regem ducendum tradit
 Mithridati.

V. Hæc dum geruntur, Artaxerxes reminiscens, a
 quanto bello, ad quàm parvam rem principem ducem
 misisset, se ipse reprehendit, et nuntium ad exercitum
 Acen misit, quòd nondum Datamem profectum putabat,
 qui diceret, ne ab exercitu discederet. Hic priusquam
 perveniret, quò erat profectus, in itinere convenit, qui
 Aspi ducebant. Quâ celeritate quum magnam benev-
 olentiam Regis Datames consecutus esset, non minorem
 invidiam aulicorum excepit, qui illum unum pluris, quàm
 se omnes, fieri videbant. Quo facto cuncti ad eum
 opprimendum consenserunt. Hæc Pandates, gazæ
 custos Regiæ, amicus Datami, perscripta ei mittit, in
 quibus docet, *eum magno fore periculo, si quid illo impe-
 rante in Ægypto adversi accidisset. Namque eam esse
 consuetudinem regiam, ut casus adversos hominibus tri-
 buant, secundos fortunæ suæ: quo fieri, ut facilè impel-
 lantur ad eorum perniciem, quorum ductu res malè gestæ
 nuntientur: illum hòc majore fore in discrimine, quòd,
 quibus Rex maximè obediat, eos habeat inimicissimos.*
 Talibus ille litteris cognitis, quum jam ad exercitum
 Acen venisset, quòd non ignorabat ea verè scripta, de-
 sciscere a Rege constituit. Neque tamen quicquam fecit,
 quod fide suâ esset indignum. Nam Mandroclem Mag-

netem exercitui præfecit. Ipse cum suis in Cappadociam discedit; conjunctamque huic Paphlagoniam occupat, celans quâ voluntate esset in Regem, clam cum Ariobarzane facit amicitiam, manum comparat, urbes

5 munitas suis tuendas tradit.

- VI. Sed hæc propter hiemale tempus minùs prosperè procedebant. Audit, Pisidas quasdam copias adversùs se parare; filium eò Arsidæum cum exercitu mittit. Cadit in prælio adolescens. Proficiscitur eò
- 10 pater, non ita cum magnâ manu, celans, quantum vulnus accepisset; quòd priùs ad hostem pervenire cupiebat, quàm de re malè gestâ fama ad suos perveniret: ne cognitâ filii morte animi debilitarentur militum. Quò contenderat, pervenit, hisque locis castra ponit, ut neque
- 15 circumiri multitudine adversariorum posset, neque impediri, quò minùs ad dimicandum manum haberet expeditam. Erat cum eo Mithrobarzanes socer ejus, præfectus equitum. Is, desperatis generi rebus, ad hostes transfugit. Id Datames ut audivit, sensit, si in
- 20 turbam exisset, ab homine tam necessario se relictum, futurum, ut ceteri consilium sequerentur. In vulgus edit: *suo jussu Mithrobarzanem profectum pro perfugâ, quòd faciliùs, receptus, interficeret hostes. Quare relinqui eum non par esse, et omnes confestim sequi. Quod*
- 25 *si animo strenuo fecissent, futurum, ut adversarii non possent resistere, quum et intra vallum et foris cæderentur.* Hâc re probatâ, exercitum educit, Mithrobarzanem persequitur; qui tantùm quòd ad hostes pervenerat, Datames signa inferri jubet. Pisidæ, novâ re commoti,
- 30 in opinionem adducuntur, perfugas malâ fide compositòque fecisse, ut, recepti, essent majori calamitati. Primùm eos adoriuntur. Illi quum quid ageretur, aut quare fieret, ignorarent, coacti sunt cum eis pugnare,

ad quos transierant, ab hisque stare, quos reliquerant : quibus quum neutri parcerent, celeriter sunt concisi, Reliquos Pisidas resistentes Datames invadit : primo impetu pellit, fugientes persequitur, multos interficit, castra hostium capit. Tali consilio uno tempore et proditores perculit, et hostes profligavit ; et, quod ad perniciem fuerat cogitatum, id ad salutem convertit. Quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum, neque celerius factum usquam legimus. 5

VII. Ab hoc tamen viro Scismas maximo natu filius desciiit, ad Regemque transiit, et de defectione patris detulit. Quo nuntio Artaxerxes commotus, quòd intelligebat sibi cum viro forti ac strenuo negotium esse, qui, quum cogitasset, facere auderet, et priùs cogitare, quàm conari, consuèssset, Autophradatem in Cappadociam mittit. Hic ne intrare posset saltum, in quo Ciliciæ portæ sunt sitæ, Datames præoccupare studuit. Sed tam subitò copias contrahere non potuit : a quâ re depulsus, cum eâ manu, quam contraxerat, locum delegit talem, ut neque circumiretur ab hostibus, neque præteriret adversarius, quin ancipitibus locis premeretur, et, si dimicare cum eò vellet, non multum obesse multitudo hostium suæ paucitati posset. 15 20

VIII. Hæc etsi Autophradates videbat, tamen statuit congregi, quàm cum tantis copiis refugere, aut tam diu uno loco sedere. Habebat Barbarorum equitum viginti, peditum centum millia, quos illi *Cardacas* appellant, ejusdemque generis tria funditorum : præterea Cappadocum octo, Armeniorum decem, Paphlagonum quinque, Phrygum decem, Lydorum quinque, Aspendiorum et Pisidarum circiter tria, Cilicum duo, Captianorum totidem, ex Græciâ conductorum tria millia : levis armaturæ maximum numerum. Has adversus copias spes 30

omnis consistebat Datami in se locique naturâ : namque hujus partem non habebat vicesimam militum. Quibus fretus confligit, adversariorumque multa millia concidit, quum de ipsius exercitu non amplius hominum mille
5 cecidisset : quam ob causam postero die tropæum posuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum erat. Hinc quum castra movisset, semperque inferior copiis, superior omnibus præliis discederet, quòd nunquam manum consereret, nisi quum adversarios locorum angustius clausisset (quod
10 perito regionum callidèque cogitanti sæpè accidebat) : Autophradates, quum bellum duci majore Regis calamitate, quàm adversariorum, videret, ad pacem amicitiamque hortatus est, ut cum Rege in gratiam rediret. Quam ille etsi fidam non fore putabat, tamen conditio-
15 nem accepit, *seque ad Artaxerxem legatos missurum* dixit. Sic bellum, quod Rex adversus Datamem suscepérat, sedátum. Autophradates in Phrygiam se recepit.

IX. At Rex, quòd implacabile odium in Datamem
20 suscepérat, postquam bello eum opprimi non posse animadvertit, insidiis interficere studuit : quas ille plerasque vitavit. Sicut, quum nuntiatum esset, quosdam sibi insidiari, qui in amicorum erant numero (de quibus quod inimici detulerant, neque credendum, neque neg-
25 ligendum putavit) ; experiri voluit, verum falsumne esset relatum. Itaque eo profectus est, quo itinere futuras insidias dixerant. Sed elegit corpore et staturâ simillimum sui, eique vestitum suum dedit, atque eo loco ire, quo ipse consueverat, jussit. Ipse autem ornatu
30 [vestituque] militari inter corporis custodes iter facere cœpit. At insidiatores, postquam in eum locum agmen pervenit, decépti ordine atque vestitu, in eum faciunt impetum, qui suppositus erat. Prædixerat autem his

Datames, cum quibus iter faciebat, ut parati essent facere, quod ipsum vidissent. Ipse, ut concurrentes insidiatores animadvertit, tela in eos coniecit. Hoc idem quum universi fecissent, priusquam pervenirent ad eum, quem aggredi volebant, confixi ceciderunt.

5

X. Hic tamen tam callidus vir extremo tempore captus est Mithridatis, Ariobarzanis filii, dolo. Namque is pollicitus est Regi, se eum interfecturum, si ei Rex permetteret, ut, quodcunque vellet, liceret impunè facere, fidemque de eâ re, more Persarum, dextrâ dedisset. 10 Hanc ut accepit a Rege missam, copias parat, et absens amicitiam cum Datame facit, Regis provincias vexat, castella expugnat, magnas prædas capit; quarum partim suis dispertit, partim ad Datamem mittit. Pari modo complura castella ei tradit. Hæc diu faciendo, persua- 15 sit homini, se infinitum adversus Regem suscepisse bellum: quum nihilo magis, ne quam suspicionem illi præberet insidiarum, neque colloquium ejus petivit, neque in conspectum venire studuit. Sic absens amicitiam gerebat, ut non beneficiis mutuis, sed odio com- 20 muni, quod erga Regem susceperant, contineri viderentur.

XI. Id quum satis se confirmâsse arbitratus est, certio-
 tiorem facit Datamem, tempus esse majores exercitus
 parari, bellum cum ipso Rege suscipi. Deque eâ re, si 25
 ei videretur, quo loco vellet, in colloquium veniret.
 Probatâ re, colloquendi tempus sumitur, locusque, quo
 conveniretur. Huc Mithridates cum uno, cui maximam
 habebat fidem, ante aliquot dies venit, compluribusque
 locis separatim gladios obruit, eaque loca diligenter 30
 notat. Ipso autem colloquendi die, utrique, locum qui
 explorarent, atque ipsos scrutarentur, mittunt. Deinde
 ipsi sunt congressi. Hic, quum aliquandiu in colloquio

- fuissent, et diversi discessissent, jamque procul Datames abesset; Mithridates, priusquam ad suos perveniret, ne quam suspicionem pareret, in eundem locum revertitur, atque ibi, ubi telum erat impositum, resedit, ut si a
- 5 lassitudine cuperet acquiescere; Datamemque revocavit, simulans se quiddam in colloquio esse oblitum. Interim telum, quod latebat, protulit, nudatumque vaginâ veste textit, ac Datami venienti ait, *digredientem se animadvertisse, locum quendam*, qui erat in conspectu, *ad*
- 10 *castra ponenda esse idoneum*. Quem quum digito demonstraret, et ille conspiceret, aversum ferro transfixit: priusque, quàm quisquam posset succurrere, interfecit. Ita vir, qui multos consilio, neminem perfidiâ ceperat, simulatâ captus est amicitia.
-

XV. EPAMINONDAS.

- 15 I. *Epaminondas, Polymni filius, Thebanus*. De hoc priusquam scribamus, hæc præcipienda videntur lectoribus, ne alienos mores ad suos referant; neve ea, quæ ipsis leviora sunt, pari modo apud ceteros fuisse arbitrentur. Scimus enim, musicen nostris moribus
- 20 abesse ab principis personâ; saltare verò etiam in vitiis poni: quæ omnia apud Græcos et grata et laude digna ducuntur. Quum autem exprimere imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ velimûs Epaminondæ, nihil videmur debere prætermittere, quod pertineat ad eam
- 25 declarandam. Quare dicemus primùm de genere ejus; deinde, quibus disciplinis et a quibus sit eruditus; tum de moribus, ingeniique facultatibus, et siqua alia digna

memoriâ erunt ; postremò de rebus gestis, quæ a plurimis omnium anteponuntur virtutibus.

II. Natus igitur patre, quo diximus, honesto genere, pauper jam a majoribus relictus ; eruditus autem sic, ut nemo Thebanus magis. Nam et citharizare, et cantare 5 ad chordarum sonum doctus est a Dionysio, qui non minore fuit in musicis gloriâ, quàm Damon aut Lamprus, quorum pervulgata sunt nomina : cantare tibiis ab Olympiodoro, saltare a Calliphrone. At philosophiæ præceptorem habuit Lysim Tarentinum, Pythagoreum. Cui 10 quidem sic fuit deditus, ut adolescens tristem et severum senem omnibus æqualibus suis in familiaritate anteposuerit ; neque priùs eum a se dimiserit, quàm in doctrinis tantò antecesserit condiscipulos, ut facilè intelligi posset, pari modo superaturum omnes in ceteris artibus. 15 Atque hæc ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia, et potiùs contemnenda ; at in Græciâ utique olim magnæ laudi erant. Postquam ephebus factus est, et palæstræ dare operam cœpit ; non tam magnitudini virium servivit, quàm velocitati. Illam enim ad athletarum usum, hanc 20 ad belli existimabat utilitatem pertinere. Itaque exercebatur plurimùm currendo, et luctando ad eum finem, quoad stans complecti posset, atque contendere. In armis plurimum studii consumebat.

III. Ad hanc corporis firmitatem plurima etiam animi 25 bona accesserant. Erat enim modestus, prudens, gravis, temporibus sapienter utens, peritus belli, fortis manu, animo maximo ; adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur. Idem continens, clemens, patiensque admirandum in modum, non solùm populi, sed etiam 30 amicorum ferens injurias ; imprimisque commissâ celans : quod interdum non minùs prodest, quàm disertè dicere ; studiosus audiendi ; ex hoc enim facillimè disci arbitra-

batur. Itaque quum in circulum venisset, in quo aut de republicâ disputaretur, aut de philosophiâ sermo haberetur, nunquam inde priùs discessit, quàm ad finem sermo esset adductus. Paupertatem adeo facilè per-

5 pressus est, ut de republicâ nihil præter gloriam ceperit. Amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus; fide ad alios sublevandos sæpè sic usus est, ut possit judicari, omnia ei cum amicis fuisse communia. Nam quum aut civium suorum aliquis ab hostibus esset captus, aut

10 virgo amici nubilus propter paupertatem collocari non posset, amicorum concilium habebat, et, quantum quisque daret, pro cujusque facultatibus imperabat. Eamque summam quum fecerat, priusquam acciperet pecuniam, adducebat eum, qui quærebat, ad eos, qui con-

15 ferebant: eique ut ipsi numerarent, faciebat: ut ille, ad quem ea res perveniebat, sciret, quantum cuique deberet.

IV. Tentata autem ejus est abstinencia a Diomedonte Cyziceno. Namque is rogatu Artaxerxis Epaminondam pecuniâ corrumpendum susceperat. Hic magno cum pondere auri Thebas venit, et Micythum adolescentulum quinque talentis ad suam perduxit voluntatem: quem tum Epaminondas plurimùm diligebat. Micythus Epaminondam convenit, et causam adventûs

25 Diomedontis ostendit. At ille Diomedonte coram, *Nihil, inquit, opus pecuniâ est. Nam si ea Rex vult, quæ Thebanis sint utilia, gratiis facere sum paratus; sin autem contraria, non habet auri atque argenti satîs; namque orbis terrarum divitias accipere nolo, pro patriæ*

30 *caritate. Te, qui me incognitum tentasti, tuique similem existimasti, non miror, tibi que ignosco; sed egredere properè, ne alios corrumpas, quum me non potueris. Tu, Micythe, argentum huic redde; nisi id confestim*

facis, ego te tradam magistratui. Hunc Diomedon quum rogaret, ut tutò exire, suaque, quæ attulisset, liceret efferre : Istud, inquit, faciam ; neque tuâ causâ, sed meâ : ne, si tibi sit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat, id ad me ereptum pervenisse, quod delatum accipere noluissem. 5

A quo quum quæsisset, quò se deduci vellet, et ille, *Athenas*, dixisset ; præsidium dedit, ut eò tutò perveniret. Neque verò id satis habuit, sed etiam, ut inviolatus in navem ascenderet, per Chabriam Atheniensem, de quo suprâ mentionem fecimus, effecit. Abstinentiæ erit hoc satîs testimonium. Plurima quidem proferre possemus ; sed modus adhibendus est ; quoniam uno hoc volumine *vitam excellentium virorum* concludere constituimus, quorum separatim multis millibus versuum complures scriptores ante nos explicârunt. 10 15

V. Fuit etiam disertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par esset eloquentiâ : neque minùs concinnus in brevitate respondendi, quàm in perpetuâ oratione ornatus. Habuit obtrectatorem Meneclidam quendam indidem Thebis, et adversarium in administrandâ republicâ, satîs exercitatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum scilicet : namque illi genti plus inest virium quàm ingenii. Is, quòd in re militari florere Epaminondam videbat, hortari solebat Thebanos, *ut pacem bello anteferrent*, ne illius imperatoris opera desideraretur. Huic ille, *Fallis*, inquit, *verbo* 20 25
cives tuos, quòd hos a bello avocas ; otii enim nomine servitutem concilias. Nam paritur pax bello. Itaque qui eâ diutînâ volunt frui, bello exercitati esse debent. Quare si principes Græciæ esse vultis, castris est vobis utendum, non palæstrâ. Idem ille Meneclidas quum huic objiceret, *quòd liberos non haberet, neque uxorem duxisset ; maximèque insolentiam, quòd sibi Agamemnonis belli gloriam videretur consecutus : at, ille, desine,*

inquit, *Meneclida, de uxore mihi exprobrare: nam nullius in istâ re minùs uti consilio volo.* Habebat enim Meneclidas suspicionem adulterii. *Quòd autem me Agamemnonem æmulari putas, falleris.* Namque ille
 5 *cum universâ Græciâ vix decem annis unam cepit urbem; ego contrâ ex unâ urbe nostrâ dieque uno totam Græciam, Lacedæmoniis fugatis, liberavi.*

VI. Idem quum in conventum venisset Arcadum, petens ut societatem cum Thebanis et Argivis facerent,
 10 *contrâque Callistratus, Atheniensium legatus, qui eloquentiâ omnes eo præstabat tempore, postularet, ut potiùs amicitiam sequerentur Atticorum, et in oratione suâ multa invectus esset in Thebanos et Argivos, in eisque hoc posuisset; animadvertere debere Arcadas,*
 15 *quales utraque civitas cives procreâsset, ex quibus de ceteris possent judicare. Argivos enim fuisse Orestem et Alcæonem, matricidas; Thebis Œdipum natum, qui, quum patrem suum interfecisset, ex matre liberos procreâsset.* Hic in respondendo Epaminondas, quum
 20 *de ceteris perorâsset, postquam ad illa duo opprobria pervenit, admirari se dixit stultitiam rhetoris Attici, qui non animadverterit, innocentes illos natos; domi scelere admissso, quum patriâ essent expulsi, receptos esse ab Atheniensibus.* Sed maximè ejus eloquentia eluxit
 25 *Spartæ, legati ante pugnam Leuctricam.* Quò quum omnium sociorum convenissent legati, coram frequentissimo legationum conventu sic Lacedæmoniorum tyrannidem coarguit, ut non minùs illâ oratione opes eorum concusserit, quàm Leuctricâ pugnâ. Tum enim per
 30 *fecit, quod pòst apparuit, ut auxilio sociorum Lacedæmonii privarentur.*

VII. Fuisse patientem suorumque injurias ferentem civium, quòd se patriæ irasci nefas esse duceret, hæc

sunt testimonia. Quum eum propter invidiam cives præficere exercitui noluissent, duxque esset delectus belli imperitus, cujus errore eò esset deducta illa multitudo militum, ut omnes de salute pertimescerent, quòd locorum angustiis clausi ab hostibus obsidebantur ; desiderari cœpta est Epaminondæ diligentia. Erat enim ibi privatus numero militis. A quo quum peterent opem, nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliæ, et exercitum, obsidione liberatum, domum reduxit incolumem. Neque verò hoc semel fecit, sed sæpius. Maximè autem fuit illustre, quum in Peloponnesum exercitum duxisset adversùs Lacedæmonios, haberetque collegas duos, quorum alter erat Pelopidas, vir fortis ac strenuus. Hîc quum criminibus adversariorum omnes in invidiam venissent, ob eamque rem imperium his esset abrogatum, atque in eorum locum alii prætores successissent ; Epaminondas populiscito non paruit, idemque ut facerent persuasit collegis, et bellum, quod susceperat, gessit. Namque animadvertibat, nisi id fecisset, totum exercitum propter prætorum imprudentiam inscientiamque belli periturum. Lex erat Thebis, quæ morte multabat, si quis imperium diutius retinuisset, quàm lege præfinitum foret. Hanc Epaminondas quum reipublicæ conservandæ causa latam videret, ad perniciem civitatis conferre noluit ; et quatuor mensibus diutius, quàm populus jusserat, gessit imperium.

VIII. Postquam domum reditum est, collegæ ejus hoc crimine accusabantur. Quibus ille permisit, ut omnem causam in se transferrent, suâque operâ factum contenderent, ut legi non obedirent. Quâ defensione illis periculo liberatis, nemo Epaminondam responsurum putabat, quòd, quid diceret, non haberet. At ille in judicium venit: nihil eorum negavit, quæ adversarii

- crimini dabant, omniaque, quæ collegæ dixerant, confessus est, neque recusavit, quò minùs legis pœnam subiret; sed unum ab iis petivit, ut in periculo suo inscriberent: *Epaminondas a Thebanis morte multatus est, quòd eos coëgit apud Leuctra superare Lacedæmonios, quos ante se imperatorem nemo Bæotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie: quòdque uno prælio non solùm Thebas ab interitu retraxit, sed etiam universam Græciam in libertatem vindicavit, eòque res utrorumque perduxit, ut Thebani Spartam oppugnarent, Lacedæmonii satùs haberent, si salvi esse possent; neque priùs bellare destitit, quàm, Messenâ constitutâ, urbem eorum obsidione clausit.* Hæc quum dixisset, risus omnium cum hilaritate coörtus est: neque quisquam judex ausus est de eo ferre suffragium.
- 15 Sic a judicio capitis maximâ discessit gloriâ.

IX. Hic extremo tempore imperator apud Mantineam quum acie instructâ audaciùs instaret hostes, cognitus a Lacedæmoniis, quòd in unius pernicië ejus patriæ sitam putabant salutem, universi in unum impetum fecerunt, neque priùs abscesserunt, quàm, magnâ cæde factâ, multisque occisis, fortissimè ipsum Epaminondam pugnantem, sparo eminus percussum, concidere viderunt. Hujus casu aliquantùm retardati sunt Bæotii; neque tamen priùs pugnâ excesserunt, quàm repugnantes profligârunt. At Epaminondas quum animadvertet, mortiferum se vulnus accepisse, simulque si ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, extraxisset, animam statim èmissurum: usque eò retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est, vicisse Bæotios. Id postquam audit: 30 *Satùs, inquit, vixi; invictus enim morior.* Tum ferro extracto confestim exanimatus est.

X. Hic uxorem nunquam duxit. In quo quum reprehenderetur, quòd liberos non relinqueret, a Pelop-

idâ, qui filium habebat infamem, malèque eum in eo patriæ consulere diceret : *Vide, inquit, ne tu pejùs consulas, qui talem ex te natum relicturus sis. Neque verò stirps mihi potest deesse; namque ex me natam relinquo pugnam Leuctricam, quæ non modò mihi superstes, sed etiam immortalis sit necesse est.* Quo tempore, duce Pelopidâ, exules Thebas occupârunt, et præsidium Lacedæmoniorum ex arce expulerunt, Epaminondas, quamdiu facta est cædes civium, domo se tenuit : quòd neque malos defendere volebat, neque impugnare, ne manus suorum sanguine cruentaret; namque omnem civilem victoriam funestam putabat. Idem, postquam apud Cadmeam pugnari cum Lacedæmoniis cœptum est, in primis stetit. Hujus de virtutibus vitæque satîs erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero, quod nemo eat inficias, Thebas et ante Epaminondam natum, et post ejus interitum, perpetuò alieno paruisse imperio; contra ea, quamdiu ille præfuerit reipublicæ, caput fuisse totius Græciæ. Ex quo intelligi potest, unum hominem pluris quàm civitatem fuisse.

XVI. PELOPIDAS.

I. *Pelopidas, Thebanus*, magis historicis, quam vulgo, notus. Cujus de virtutibus dubito quemadmodum exponam, quòd vereor, ne, si res explicare incipiam, non vitam ejus enarrare, sed historiam videar scribere; si tantummodo summas attigero, ne rudibus litterarum Græcarum minùs lucidè appareat, quantus fuerit ille vir. Itaque utrique rei occurram, quantum potero, et medebor quum satietati tum ignorantiae lectorum.—Phœbidas

- Lacedæmonius, quum exercitum Olynthum duceret, iterque per Thebas faceret, arcem oppidi, quæ Cadmea nominatur, occupavit impulsu perpaucorum Thebanorum, qui, adversariæ factioni quò faciliùs resisterent,
- 5 Laconum rebus studebant: idque suo privato, non publico, fecit consilio. Quo facto eum Lacedæmonii ab exercitu removerunt pecuniâque multarunt: neque eò magis arcem Thebanis reddiderunt, quòd susceptis inimicitiis satius ducebant eos obsideri, quàm liberari.
- 10 Nam post Peloponnesium bellum Athenasque divictas cum Thebanis sibi rem esse existimabant, et eos esse solos, qui adversùs resistere auderent. Hâc mente amicis suis summas potestates dederant, alteriusque factionis principes partim interfecerant, alios in exilium
- 15 ejecerant: in quibus Pelopidas hic, de quo scribere exorsi sumus, pulsus, patriâ carebat.

- II. Hi omnes ferè Athenas se contulerant, non quò sequerentur otium, sed ut, quemque ex proximo locum fors obtulisset, eo patriam recuperare niterentur. Ita-
- 20 que quum tempus est visum rei gerendæ, communiter cum his, qui Thebis idem sentiebant, diem delegerunt, ad inimicos opprimendos civitatemque liberandam, cum, quo maximi magistratus simul consueverant epulari. Magnæ sæpè res non ita magnis copiis sunt gestæ;
- 25 sed profectò nunquam ab tam tenui initio tantæ opes sunt profligatæ. Nam duodecim adolescentuli coë-runt ex his, qui exilio erant multati, quum omnino non essent ampliùs centum, qui tanto se offerrent periculo. Quâ paucitate perculsa est Lacedæmoniorum potentia.
- 30 Hi enim non magis adversariorum factioni, quàm Spartanis, eo tempore bellum intulerunt; qui principes erant totius Græciæ, quorum imperii majestas, neque ita multò pòst, Leuctricâ pugnâ, ab hoc initio perculsa,

concidit. Illi igitur duodecim, quorum erat dux Pelopidas, quum Athenis interdiu exissent, ut vesperscente cælo Thebas possent pervenire, cum canibus venaticis exierunt, retia ferentes, vestitu agresti, quo minore suspicione facerent iter. Qui quum tempore ipso, quo studuerant, pervenissent, domum Charonis devenerunt, a quo et tempus et dies erat datus. 5

III. Hoc loco libet interponere, etsi sejunctum ab re positâ est, nimia fiducia quantæ calamitati soleat esse. Nam magistratum Thebanorum statim ad aures pervenit, exules in urbem devenisse. Id illi, vino epulisque dediti, usque eò despexerunt, ut ne quærere quidem de tantâ re laborârint. Accessit etiam, quod magis aperiret eorum dementiam. Allata est enim epistola Athenis ab Archiâ hierophante, Archiæ, qui tum maximum magistratum Thebis obtinebat, in quâ omnia de profec-tione exulum perscripta erant. Quæ quum jam accubanti in convivio esset data, sicut erat, signatam sub pulvinum subjiciens, *in crastinum*, inquit, *differo res severas*. At illi omnes, quum jam nox processisset, vinolenti, ab exulibus, duce Pelopidâ, sunt interfecti. Quibus rebus confectis, vulgo ad arma libertatemque vocato, non solùm qui in urbe erant, sed etiam undique ex agris concurrerunt, præsidium Lacedæmoniorum ex arce pepulerunt, patriam obsidione liberaverunt, auctores Cadmeæ occupandæ partim occiderunt, partim in exilium ejecerunt. 10 15 20 25

IV. Hoc tam turbido tempore, sicut suprâ docuimus, Epaminondas, quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, domi quietus fuit. Itaque hæc liberandarum Thebarum propria laus est Pelopidæ: ceteræ ferè omnes communes cum Epaminondâ. Namque Leutricâ pugnâ, imperatore Epaminondâ, hic fuit dux delectæ manûs, quæ 30

prima phalangem prostravit Laconum. Omnibus præterea periculis adfuit. Sicut Spartam quum oppugnavit, alterum tenuit cornu : quòque Messena celerius restitueretur, legatus in Persas est profectus. Denique hæc
 5 fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda ita, ut proxima esset Epaminondæ.

V. Conflictatus autem est cum adversâ fortunâ. Nam et initio, sicut ostendimus, exul patriâ caruit : et quum Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum cuperet
 10 redigere, legationisque jure satîs tectum se arbitraretur, quod apud omnes gentes sanctum esse consuêset, a tyranno Alexandro Pheræo simul cum Ismeniâ comprehensus, in vincula conjectus est. Hunc Epaminondas recuperavit, bello persequens Alexandrum. Post id
 15 factum, nunquam is animo placari potuit in eum, a quo erat violatus. Itaque persuasit Thebanis, ut subsidio Thessaliæ proficiscerentur, tyrannosque ejus expellerent. Cujus belli quum ei summa esset data, eoque cum exercitu profectus esset, non dubitavit, simul ac
 20 conspexit hostem, configere. In quo prælio Alexandrum ut animadvertit, incensus irâ equum in eum concitavit, proculque degressus a suis, conjectu telorum confossus concidit. Atque hoc secundâ victoriâ accidit. Nam jam inclinatæ erant tyrannorum copiæ. Quo
 25 facto, omnes Thessaliæ civitates interfectum Pelopidam coronis aureis et statuîs æneis, liberosque ejus multo agro, donârunt.

XVII. AGESILAÛS.

I. *Agesilaüs, Lacedæmonius*, quum a ceteris scriptoribus, tum eximiè a Xenophonte Socratico collaudatus

est ; eo enim usus est familiarissimè. Hic primùm de regno cum Leotychide, fratris filio, habuit contentionem. Mos est enim a majoribus Lacedæmoniis traditus, ut duos haberent semper reges, nomine magis quàm imperio, ex duabus familiis Procli et Eurysthenis, qui principes ex progenie Herculis Spartæ reges fuerunt. Harum ex alterâ in alterius familiæ locum fieri non licebat. Itaque utraque suum retinebat ordinem. Primùm ratio habebatur, qui maximus natus esset ex liberis ejus, qui regnans decessisset. Sin is virilem sexum non reliquisset, tum deligebatur, qui proximus esset propinquitate. Mortuus erat Agis rex, frater Agesilai. Filium reliquerat Leotychidem, quem ille natus non agnôrat : eundem moriens suum esse dixerat. Is de honore regni cum Agesilao suo patruo contendit : neque id, quod petivit, consecutus est. Nam Lysandro suffragante, homine, ut ostendimus suprâ, factioso, et his temporibus potente, Agesilaüs antelatus est.

II. Hic simul atque imperii potitus est, persuasit Lacedæmoniis, ut exercitum emitterent in Asiam, bellumque Regi facerent ; docens, satius esse in Asiâ, quàm in Europâ, dimicari. Namque fama exierat, Artaxerxem comparare classes, pedestresque exercitus, quos in Græciam mitteret. Datâ potestate, tantâ celeritate usus est, ut priùs in Asiam cum copiis pervenerit, quàm Regii satrapæ eum scirent profectum. Quo factum est, ut omnes imparatos imprudentesque offenderet. Id ut cognovit Tissaphernes, qui summum imperium tum inter præfectos habebat Regios, inducias a Lacone petivit ; simulans, se dare operam, ut Lacedæmoniis cum Rege conveniret, re autem verâ, ad copias comparandas : easque impetravit trimestres. Juravit autem uterque, se sine dolo inducias conservaturum. In quâ pactione

summâ fide mansit Agesilaüs. Contra ea Tissaphernes nihil aliud, quàm bellum, comparavit. Id etsi sentiebat Laco, tamen jusjurandum servabat, *multùmque in eo se consequi dicebat, quòd Tissaphernes perjurio suo et*
5 *homines suis rebus abalienaret, et deos sibi iratos redderet; se autem conservatâ religione confirmare exercitum, quum animadverteret deorum numen favere secum, hominesque sibi conciliari amiciores, quòd his studere consu-
essent, quos conservare fidem viderent.*

- 10 III. Postquam induciarum præteriit dies, Barbarus non dubitans, quòd ipsius erant plurima domicilia in Cariâ, et ea regio his temporibus multò putabatur locupletissima, eò potissimùm hostes impetum facturos, omnes suas copias eò contraxerat. At Agesilaüs in
15 Phrygiam se convertit, eamque priùs depopulatus est, quàm Tissaphernes usquam se moveret. Magnâ prædâ militibus locupletatis, Ephesum hiematum exercitum reduxit; atque ibi officinis armorum institutis, magnâ industriâ bellum apparavit. Et quò studiosiùs arma-
20 rentur insigniùsque ornarentur, præmia proposuit, quibus donarentur, quorum egregiâ in eâ re fuisset industriâ. Fecit idem in exercitationum generibus, ut, qui ceteris præstitissent, eos magnis afficeret muneribus. His igitur rebus effecit, ut et ornatissimum et exercitatissimum
25 haberet exercitum. Huic quum tempus esset visum, copias extrahere ex hibernaculis, vidit, si, quò esset iter factururus, palàm pronuntiâsset, hostes non credituros, aliasque regiones præsiidiis occupaturos, nec dubituros, aliud esse facturum, ac pronuntiâsset. Itaque quum
30 ille Sardes iturum se dixisset, Tissaphernes eandem Cariam defendendam putavit. In quo quum eum opinio fefellisset, victumque se vidisset consilio; serò suis præsidio profectus est. Nam quum illò venisset, jam

Agesilaüs, multis locis expugnatis, magnâ erat prædâ potitus. Laco autem, quum videret hostes equitatu superare, nunquam in campo sui fecit potestatem, et his locis manum conseruit, quibus plûs pedestres copiæ valerent. Repulit ergo, quotiescumque congressus est, 5 multò majores adversariorum copias, et sic in Asiâ versatus est, ut omnium opinione victor duceretur.

IV. Hic quum jam animo medicaretur proficisci in Persas, et ipsum Regem adoriri, nuntius ei domo venit ephorûm jussu, bellum Athenienses et Bœotios indixisse 10 Lacedæmoniis: quare venire ne dubitaret. In hoc non minùs ejus pietas suspicienda est, quàm virtus bellica. Qui quum victori præesset exercitui, maximamque haberet fiduciam regni Persarum potiundi; tantâ modestiâ dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratuum, ut si 15 privatus in comitio esset Spartæ. Cujus exemplum utinam imperatores nostrî sequi voluissent! Sed illuc redeamus. Agesilaüs opulentissimo regno præposuit bonam existimationem, multòque gloriosiùs duxit, si institutis patriæ paruisset, quàm si bello superâsset 20 Asiam. Hâc igitur mente Hellespontum copias trajecit, tantâque usus est celeritate, ut, quod iter Xerxes anno vertente confecerat, hic transierit triginta diebus. Quum jam haud ita longè abesset a Peloponneso, obsistere ei conati sunt Athenienses et Bœotii, ceterique eo- 25 rum socii, apud Coroneam; quos omnes gravi prælio vicit. Hujus victoriæ vel maxima fuit laus, quòd, quum plerique ex fugâ se in templum Minervæ conjecissent, quærereturque ab eo, quid his fieri vellet, etsi aliquot vulnera acceperat eo prælio, et iratus videbatur omnibus, 30 qui adversùs arma tulerant, tamen antetulit iræ religionem, et eos vetuit violari. Neque verò hoc solùm in Græciâ fecit, ut templa deorum sancta haberet; sed

etiam apud barbaros summâ religione omnia simulacra arasque conservavit. Itaque prædicabat, *mirari se, non sacrilegorum numero haberi, qui supplicibus eorum nocuissent; aut non gravioribus pœnis affici, qui religionem minuerent, quàm qui fana spoliarent.*

V. Post hoc prælium, collatum est omne bellum circa Corinthum, ideoque *Corinthium* est appellatum. Hic quum unâ pugnâ decem millia hostium, Agesilao duce, cecidissent, eoque facto opes adversariorum debilitatæ viderentur; tantùm ab insolentiâ gloriæ, ut commiseratus sit fortunam Græciæ; *quod tam multi a se victi vitio adversariorum concidissent: namque illâ multitudîne, si sana mens esset, Græciæ supplicium Persas dare potuisse.* Idem quum adversarios intra mœnia compulisset, et ut Corinthum oppugnaret multi hortarentur; negavit *id suæ virtuti convenire: se enim eum esse dixit, quæ ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, non qui urbes nobilissimas expugnaret Græciæ.* Nam si, inquit, *eos extinguere voluerimus, qui nobiscum adversus barbaros steterunt, nosmetipsi nos expugnaverimus, illis quiescentibus: quo facto, sine negotio, quum voluerint, nos oppriment.*

VI. Interim accidit illa calamitas apud Leuctra Lacedæmoniis. Quò ne proficisceretur, quum a plerisque ad exeundum premeretur, ut si de exitu divinaret, exire noluit. Idem, quum Epaminondas Spartam oppugnaret, essetque sine muris oppidum, talem se imperatorem præbuit, ut eo tempore omnibus apparuerit, nisi ille fuisset, Spartam futuram non fuisse. In quo quidem discrimine celeritas ejus consilii saluti fuit universis. Nam quum quidam adolescentuli, hostium adventu perterriti, ad Thebanos transfugere vellent, et locum extra urbem editum cepissent, Agesilaüs, qui perniciosissimum

fore videret, si animadversum esset, quenquam ad hostes transfugere conari, cum suis eò venit, atque, ut si bono animo fecissent, laudavit consilium eorum, quòd eum locum occupâssent, et se id quoque fieri debere animadvertisse. Sic adolescentulos simulatâ laudatione recuperavit, et adjunctis de suis comitibus locum tutum reliquit. Namque illi, aucto numero eorum, qui expertes erant consilii, commovere se non sunt ausi, eòque libentiùs, quòd latere arbitrabantur, quæ cogitârunt. 5

VII. Sine dubio post Leutricam pugnam Lacedæmonii se nunquam refecerunt, neque pristinum imperium recuperârunt: quum interim Agesilaüs non destitit, quibuscunque rebus posset, patriam juvare. Nam quum præcipuè Lacedæmonii indigerent pecuniâ, ille omnibus, qui a Rege defecerant, præsidio fuit: a quibus magnâ 15 donatus pecuniâ, patriam sublevavit. Atque in hoc illud imprimis fuit admirabile; quum maxima munera ei ab regibus et dynastis civitatibusque conferrentur, nihil unquam [in] domum suam contulit, nihil de victu, nihil de vestitu Laconum mutavit. Domo eâdem fuit conten- 20 tus, quâ Eurysthenes, progenitor majorum suorum, fuerat usus: quam qui intrârat, nullum signum libidinis nullum luxuriæ videre poterat; contrâ, plurima patientiæ atque abstinentiæ. Sic enim erat instructa, ut nullâ in re differret a cujusvis inopis atque privati. 25

VIII. Atque hic tantus vir, ut naturam fautricem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, sic maleficam nactus est in corpore fingendo. Nam et straturâ fuit humili, et corpore exiguo, et claudus altero pede. Quæ res etiam nonnullam afferebat deformitatem. Atque 30 ignoti faciem ejus quum intuerentur, contemnebant: qui autem virtutes noverant, non poterant admirari satîs. Quod ei usu venit, quum annorum octoginta subsidio

- Tacho in Ægyptum ivisset, et in actâ cum suis accubisset sine ullo tecto; stratumque haberet tale, ut terra tecta esset stramentis, neque huc ampliùs quàm pellis esset injecta; eodemque comites omnes accubissent, vestitu humili atque obsoleto, ut eorum ornatus non modò in his regem neminem significaret, sed hominis non beatissimi suspicionem præberet. Hujus de adventu fama quum ad regios esset perlata, celeriter munera eò cujusque generis sunt allata. His quærentibus
- 10 Agesilaüm, vix fides facta est, unum esse ex his, qui tum accubabant. Qui quum regis verbis, quæ attulerant, dedissent, ille præter vitulina, et hujusmodi genera opsonii, quæ præsens tempus desiderabat, nihil accepit; unguenta, coronas, secundamque mensam servis disper-
- 15 tiit; cetera referri jussit. Quo facto eum barbari magis etiam contempserunt, quòd eum ignorantia bonarum rerum illa potissimùm sumpsisse arbitrabantur. Hic quum ex Ægypto reverteretur, donatus a rege Nectanabide ducentis viginti talentis, quæ ille muneri populo
- 20 suo daret, venissetque in portum qui Menelaï vocatur, jacens inter Cyrenas et Ægyptum, in morbum implicitus decessit. Ibi eum amici, quò Spartam faciliùs perferre possent, quòd mel non habebant, cerâ circumfuderunt; atque ita domum retulerunt.

XVIII. EUMENES.

- 25 I. *Eumenes, Cardianus.* Hujus si virtuti par data esset fortuna, non ille quidem major, sed multò illustrior, atque etiam honoratior; quòd magnos homines virtute metimur, non fortunâ. Nam quum ætas ejus incidisset

in ea tempora, quibus Macedones florerent, multum ei detraxit inter hos viventi, quod alienæ erat civitatis; neque aliud huic defuit, quam generosa stirps. Etsi ille domestico summo genere erat, tamen Macedones eum sibi aliquando anteponi indignè ferebant; neque 5 tamen non patiebantur. Vincebat enim omnes curâ, vigilantîâ, patientîâ, calliditate, et celeritate ingenii. Hic peradolescens ad amicitiam accessit Philippi, Amyntæ filii, brevique tempore in intimam pervenit familiaritatem. Fulgebat enim jam in adolescentulo 10 indoles virtutis. Itaque eum habuit ad manum scribæ loco; quod multò apud Graios honorificentius est, quàm apud Romanos. Nam apud nos, reverà sicut sunt, mercenarii scribæ existimantur; at apud illos contrariò nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi honesto loco, et 15 fide, et industriâ cognitâ: quod necesse est, omnium consiliorum eum esse participem. Hunc locum tenuit amicitiae apud Philippum annos septem. Illo interfecto eodem gradu fuit apud Alexandrum annos tredecim. Novissimo tempore præfuit etiam alteræ equitum alæ, 20 quæ Hetærice appellabatur. Utrique autem in consilio semper adfuit, et omnium rerum habitus est particeps.

II. Alexandro Babylone mortuo, quum regna singulis familiaribus dispartirentur, et summa rerum tradita esset tuenda eidem, cui Alexander moriens annulum 25 suum dederat, Perdiccæ; ex quo omnes conjecerant, eum regnum ei commendâsse, quoad liberi ejus in suam tutelam pervenissent; (aberant enim Craterus, et Antipater, qui antecedere hunc videbantur; mortuus erat Hephæstio, quem unum Alexander, quod facilè intelligi 30 posset, plurimi fecerat;) hoc tempore data est Eumeni Cappadocia, sive potiùs dicta; nam tum in hostium erat potestate. Hunc sibi Perdiccas adjunxerat magno

studio, quòd in homine fidem et industriam magnam videbat ; non dubitans, si eum pellexisset, magno usui fore sibi in his rebus, quas apparabat. Cogitabat enim, quod ferè omnes in magnis imperiis concupiscunt, om-
5 nium partes corripere atque complecti. Neque verò hoc ille solus fecit ; sed ceteri quoque omnes, qui Alexandri fuerant amici. Primus Leonnatus Macedoniam præoccupare destinaverat. Is multis magnisque pollicitationibus persuadere Eumeni studuit, ut Perdiccam
10 desereret, ac secum faceret societatem. Quum perducere eum non posset, interficere conatus est ; et fecisset, nisi ille clam noctu ex præsidiis ejus effugisset.

III. Interim conflata sunt illa bella, quæ ad internecionem post Alexandri mortem gesta sunt : omnesque
15 concurrerunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum. Quem etsi infirmum videbat, quòd unus omnibus resistere cogebatur, tamen amicum non deseruit ; neque salutis, quàm fidei, fuit cupidior. Præfecerat eum Perdiccas ei parti Asiæ, quæ inter Taurum montem jacet atque Helles-
20 pontum ; et illum unum opposuerat Europæis adversariis. Ipse Ægyptum oppugnatum adversùs Ptolemæum erat profectus. Eumenes quum neque magnas copias, neque firmas haberet, quòd inexercitatæ, et non multò antè erant contractæ ; adventare autem dicerentur, Helles-
25 pontumque transisse Antipater et Craterus, magno cum exercitu Macedonum, viri quum claritate, tum usu belli præstantes : (Macedones verò milites eâ tunc erant famâ, quâ nunc Romani feruntur ; etenim semper habiti sunt fortissimi, qui summam imperii potirentur ;) Eumenes
30 intelligebat, si copiæ suæ cognoscerent adversùs quos ducerentur, non modò non ituras, sed simul cum nuntio dilapsuras. Itaque hoc ejus fuit prudentissimum consilium, ut deviis itineribus milites duceret, in quibus

vera audire non possent, et his persuaderet, se contra quosdam barbaros proficisci. Itaque tenuit hoc propositum, et priùs in aciem exercitum eduxit, præliumque commisit, quàm milites sui scirent, cum quibus arma conferrent. Effecit etiam illud locorum præoccupatione, 5 ut equitatu potiùs dimicaret, quo plùs valebat, quàm pediatu, quo erat deterior.

IV. Quorum acerrimo concursu quum magnam partem diei esset pugnatum, cadit Craterus dux, et Neoptolemus, qui secundum locum imperii tenebat. Cum 10 hoc concurrit ipse Eumenes. Qui quum inter se complexi in terram ex equis decidissent, ut facilè intelligi posset, inimicâ mente contendisse, animoque magis etiam pugnâsse quàm corpore; non priùs distracti sunt, quàm alterum anima reliquerit. Ab hoc aliquot plagis Eumenes 15 vulneratur, neque eo magis ex prælio excessit, sed acriùs hostes institit. Hîc equitibus profligatis, interfecto dūce Cratero, multis præterea et maximè nobilibus captis, pedester exercitus, quòd in ea loca erat deductus, ut invito Eumene elabi non posset, pacem ab eo 20 petiit. Quam quum impetrâsset, in fide non mansit, et se, simul ac potuit, ad Antipatrum recepit. Eumenes Craterum, ex acie semivivum elatum, recreare studuit. Quum id non posset, pro hominis dignitate, proque 25 pristinâ amicitîâ (namque illo usus erat, Alexandro vivo, familiariter) amplo funere extulit, ossaque in Macedoniam uxori ejus ac liberis remisit.

V. Hæc dum apud Hellespontum geruntur, Perdiccas apud flumen Nilum interficitur a Seleuco et Antigono; rerumque summa ad Antipatrum defertur. Hîc, 30 qui deseruerant, exercitu suffragium ferente, capitis absentes damnantur. In his Eumenes. Hâc ille percussus plagâ non succubuit, neque eò seciùs bellum

administravit. Sed exiles res animi magnitudinem, etsi non frangebant, tamen minuebant. Hunc persequens Antigonus, quum omni genere copiarum abundaret, sæpè in itineribus vexabatur; neque unquam ad
 5 manum accedere licebat, nisi his locis, quibus pauci possent multis resistere. Sed extremo tempore, quum consilio capi non posset, multitudine circumventus est. Hinc tamen, multis suis amissis, se expedivit, et in castellum Phrygiæ, quod Nora appellatur, confugit. In
 10 quo quum circumsederetur, et vereretur, ne uno loco manens equos militares perderet, quòd spatium non esset agitandi; callidum fuit ejus inventum, quemadmodum stans jumentum calefieri exercerique posset, quò libentiùs et cibo uteretur, et a corporis motu non remo-
 15 veretur. Substringebat caput loro altiùs, quàm ut prioribus pedibus planè terram posset attingere; deinde pòst verberibus cogebat exultare, et calces remittere. Qui motus non minùs sudorem excutiebat, quàm si in spatio decurreret. Quo factum est, quod omnibus
 20 mirabile est visum, ut jumenta æquè nitida ex castello educeret, quum complures menses in obsidione fuisset, ac si in campestribus ea locis habuisset. In hâc conclusione, quotiescumque voluit, apparatus et munitiones Antigoni aliàs incendit, aliàs disjecit. Tenuit autem se
 25 ùno loco, quamdiu fuit hiems. Sed quòd castrum subsidia habere non poterat, et ver appropinquabat, simulatâ deditione, dum de conditionibus tractat, præfectis Antigoni imposuit; seque ac suos omnes extraxit incolumes.

VI. Ad hunc Olympias, mater quæ fuerat Alexandri, quum litteras et nuntios misisset in Asiam, consultum, utrùm repetitum Macedoniam veniret (nam tum in Epiro habitabat), et eas res occuparet, huic ille primùm suasit, ne se moveret, et expectaret, quoad Alex-

andri filius regnum adipisceretur. Sin aliquâ cupiditate raperetur in Macedoniam, omnium injuriarum oblivisceretur, et in neminem acerbior uteretur imperio. Horum nihil ea fecit. Nam et in Macedoniam profecta est, et ibi crudelissimè se gessit. Petiit autem ab Eumene absente, ne pateretur, Philippi domûs et familiæ inimicissimos stirpem quoque interimere, ferretque opem liberis Alexandri. Quam veniam si sibi daret, quàm primùm exercitus pararet, quos sibi subsidio adduceret. Id quò faciliùs faceret, se omnibus præfectis, qui in officio manebant, misisse litteras, ut ei parerent, ejusque consiliis uterentur. His rebus Eumenes permotus, satius duxit, si ita tulisset fortuna, perire bene meritis referentem gratiam, quàm ingratum vivere.

VII. Itaque copias contraxit, bellum adversùs Antigonum comparavit. Quòd unà erant Macedones complures nobiles (in his Peucestes, qui corporis custos fuerat Alexandri, tum autem obtinebat Persidem; et Antigenes, cujus sub imperio phalanx erat Macedonum) invidiam verens (quam tamen effugere non potuit), si potiùs ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, quàm alii Macedonum, quorum ibi erat multitudo; in principiis nomine Alexandri statuit tabernaculum, in eoque sellam auream cum sceptro ac diademate jussit poni, eoque omnes quotidie convenire, ut ibi de summis rebus consilia caperentur: credens minore se invidiâ fore, si specie imperii, nominisque simulatione Alexandri, bellum videretur administrare: quod et fecit. Nam quum non ad Eumenis principia, sed ad regia conveniretur, atque ibi de rebus deliberaretur, quodam modo latebat; quum tamen per eum unum gererentur omnia.

VIII. Hic in Parætacis cum Antigono conflixit, non acie instructâ, sed in itinere: eumque malè acceptum

- in Mediam hiematum coëgit redire. Ipse in finitimâ regione Persidis hiematum copias divisit, non ut voluit, sed ut militum cogebat voluntas. Namque illa phalanx Alexandri magni, quæ Asiam peragrârat, deviceratque
- 5 Persas, inveteratâ quum gloriâ, tum etiam licentiâ, non parere se ducibus, sed imperare postulabat : ut nunc veterani faciunt nostri. Itaque periculum est, ne faciunt, quod illi fecerunt suâ intemperantiâ nimiâque licentiâ, ut omnia perdant, neque minùs eos, cum quibus steterint,
- 10 quàm adversùs quos fecerint. Quòd si quis illorum veteranorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat : neque rem ullam, nisi tempus, interesse judicet. Sed ad illos revertar. Hiberna sumpserant non ad usum belli, sed ad ipsorum luxuriam ; longèque inter se discesserant.
- 15 Hoc Antigonus quum comperisset, intelligeretque, se parem non esse paratis adversariis, statuit aliquid sibi consilii novi esse capiendum. Duæ erant viæ, quâ ex Medis, ubi ille hiemabat, ad adversariorum hibernacula posset perveniri. Quarum brevior per loca deserta,
- 20 quæ nemo incolebat propter aquæ inopiam, ceterum dierum erat ferè decem ; illa autem, quâ omnes com-meabant, altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum ; sed erat copiosa, omniumque rerum abundans. Hâc si proficisceretur, intelligebat, priùs adversarios rescituros
- 25 de suo adventu, quàm ipse tertiam partem confecisset itineris ; sin per loca sola contenderet, sperabat se imprudentem hostem oppressurum. Ad hanc rem conficiendam imperavit, quàm plurimos utres atque etiam culleos comparari : post hæc pabulum, præterea cibaria
- 30 cocta dierum decem, ut quàm minimè fieret ignis in castris. Iter, quod habebat, omnes celat. Sic paratus, quâ constituerat, proficiscitur.

IX. Dimidium ferè spatium confecerat, quum ex

fumo castrorum ejus suspicio allata est ad Eumenem, hostem appropinquare. Conveniunt duces; quæritur, quid opus sit facto. Intelligebant omnes, tam celeriter copias ipsorum contrahi non posse, quàm Antigonus adfuturus videbatur. Hîc omnibus titubantibus, et 5 de rebus summis desperantibus, Eumenes ait, si celeritatem velint adhibere, et imperata facere, quod antè non fecerint, se rem expediturum. Nam quòd diebus quinque hostis transîsse posset, se effecturum, ut non minùs totidem dierum spatio retardaretur: 10 quare circumirent, suas quisque copias contraheret. Ad Antigoni autem refrenandum impetum, tale capit consilium. Certos mittit homines ad infimos montes, qui obvii erant itineri adversariorum: hisque præcipit, ut primâ nocte, quàm latissimè possint, ignes faciant quàm 15 maximos, atque hos secundâ vigiliâ minuant, tertiâ perexiguos reddant: et assimilâtâ castrorum consuetudine suspiciõnem injiciant hostibus, his locis esse castra, ac de eorum adventu prænuntiatum; idemque posterâ nocte faciant. Quibus imperatum erat, diligenter præ- 20 ceptum curant. Antigonus, tenebris obortis, ignes conspiciatur: credit de suo adventu esse auditum, et adversarios illuc suas contraxisse copias. Mutat consilium, et, quoniam imprudentes adoriri non posset, flectit iter suum, et illum anfractum longiorem copiosæ viæ 25 capit; ibique diem unum opperitur, ad lassitudinem sedandam militum ac reficienda jumenta, quò integriore exercitu decerneret.

X. Sic Eumenes callidum imperatorem vicit consilio, celeritatemque impedivit ejus; neque tamen mul- 30 tùm profecit. Nam invidiâ ducum, cum quibus erat, perfidiâque [militum] Macedonum veteranorum, quum superior prælio discessisset, Antigono est deditus, quum

- exercitus ei ter antè, separatis temporibus, jurâset, se eum defensurum, nec unquam deserturum. Sed tanta fuit nonnullorum virtutis obtrectatio, ut fidem amittere mallent, quàm eum non prodere. Atque hunc Antigonus, quum ei fuisset infestissimus, conservâset, si per suos esset licitum, quòd ab nullo se plùs adjuvari posse intelligebat in his rebus, quas impendere jam apparebat omnibus. Imminebant enim Seleucus, Lysimachus, Ptolemæus, opibus jam valentes; cum quibus ei de summis rebus erat dimicandum. Sed non passi sunt hi qui circà erant; quòd videbant, Eumene recepto, omnes præ illo parvi futuros. Ipse autem Antigonus adeo erat incensus, ut nisi magnâ spe maximarum rerum leniri non posset.
- 15 XI. Itaque quum eum in custodiam dedisset, et præfectus custodum quæsisset, quemadmodum servari vellet? *ut acerrimum*, inquit, *leonem aut ferocissimum elephantum*. Nondum enim statuerat, conservaret eum, necne. Veniebat autem ad Eumenem utrumque genus hominum; et qui propter odium fructum oculis ex ejus casu capere vellent, et qui propter veterem amicitiam colloqui consolarique cuperent; multi etiam, qui ejus formam cognoscere studebant, qualis esset, quem tamdiu tamque valde timuissent, cujus in pernicië positam spem habuissent victoriæ. At Eumenes, quum diutiùs in vinculis esset, ait Onomarcho, penes quem summa imperii erat custodiæ, *se mirari, quare jam tertium diem sic teneretur: non enim hoc convenire Antigoni prudentiæ, ut sic deuteretur victo; quin aut interfici, aut missum fieri*
- 30 *juberet*. Hic quum ferociùs Onomarcho loqui videretur, *Quid? tu*, inquit, *animo si isto eras, cur non in prælio cecidisti potiùs, quàm in potestatem inimici venires?* Huic Eumenes, *Utinam quidem istud evenisset!* inquit;

sed eò non accidit, quòd nunquam cum fortiore sum congressus. Non enim cum quoquam arma contuli, quin is mihi succubuerit. Non enim virtute hostium, sed amicorum perfidiâ decidi. Neque id falsum. Nam et dignitate fuit honestâ et viribus ad laborem ferendum firmis, 5 neque tam magno corpore, quàm figurâ venustâ.

XII. De hoc Antigonus, quum solus constituere non auderet, ad consilium retulit. Hîc quum plerique omnes primò perturbati admirarentur, non jam de eo sump- tum esse supplicium, a quo tot annos adeo essent malè 10 habiti, ut sæpè ad desperationem forent adducti, quique maximos duces interfecisset; denique in quo uno esset tantùm, ut, quoad ille viveret, ipsi securi esse non possent; interfecto, nihil habituri negotii essent; postremò, si illi redderet salutem, quærebant quibus amicis esset 15 usurus? sese enim cum Eumene apud eum non futuros. Hic, cognitâ consilii voluntate, tamen usque ad septimum diem deliberandi sibi spatium reliquit. Tum autem, quum jam vereretur, nequa seditio exercitûs oriretur, vetuit, ad eum quenquam admitti, et quotidianum 20 victum amoveri jussit. Nam negabat, se ei vim allaturum, qui aliquando fuisset amicus. Hic tamen non ampliùs quàm triduum fame fatigatus, quum castra moverentur, insciente Antigono jugulatus est a custodibus.

XIII. Sic Eumenes annorum quinque et quadra- 25 ginta, quum ab anno vicesimo, uti suprâ ostendimus, septem annos Philippo apparuisset, et tredecim apud Alexandrum eundem locum obtinuisset, in his unum equitum alæ præfuisset, post autem Alexandri magni mortem imperator exercitus duxisset, summosque duces 30 partim repulisset, partim interfecisset, captus non Antigoni virtute, sed Macedonum perjurio, talem habuit exitum vitæ. In quo quanta fuerit omnium opinio

- eorum, qui post Alexandrum magnum reges sunt appellati, ex hoc facillimè potest judicari, quòd nemo, Eumene vivo, rex appellatus est, sed præfectus; iidem, post hujus occasum, statim regium ornatum nomenque
 5 sumpserunt: neque, quod initio prædicârunt, se Alexandri liberis regnum servare, id præstare voluerunt; et uno propugnatore sublato, quid sentirent, aperuerunt. Hujus sceleris principes fuerunt Antigonus, Ptolemæus, Seleucus, Lysimachus, Cassander. Antigonus autem
 10 Eumenem mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit. Hi militari honesto funere, comitante toto exercitu, humaverunt; ossaque ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem atque uxorem liberosque ejus deportanda curârunt.
-

XIX. PHOCION.

- I. *Phocion, Atheniensis.* Etsi sæpè exercitibus
 15 præfuit, summosque magistratus cepit, tamen multò ejus notior integritas vitæ, quàm rei militaris labor. Itaque hujus memoria est nulla; illius autem magna fama: ex quo cognomine *Bonus* est appellatus. Fuit enim perpetuò pauper, quum divitissimus esse posset propter
 20 frequentes delatos honores, pôtestatesque summas, quæ ei a populo dabantur. Hic quum a rege Philippo munera magnæ pecuniæ repudiaret, legatique hortarentur accipere, simulque admonerent, si ipse his facilè careret, liberis tamen suis prospiceret, quibus difficile esset, in
 25 summâ paupertate tantam paternam tueri gloriam: his ille, *si mei similes erunt, idem hic*, inquit, *agellus illos alet, qui me ad hanc dignitatem perduxit; sin dissimiles*

sunt futuri, nolo meis impensis illorum ali augerique luxuriam.

II. Idem quum prope ad annum octogesimum prosperâ pervenisset fortunâ, extremis temporibus magnum in odium pervenit suorum civium. Primò quòd cum Demade de urbe tradendâ Antipatro consenserat; ejusque consilio Demosthenes cum ceteris, qui bene de republicâ mereri existimabantur, populiscito in exilium erant expulsi; neque in eo solùm offenderat, quòd patriæ malè consuluerat, sed etiam, quòd amicitiae fidem non præstiterat. Namque auctus adjutusque a Demosthene, eum, quem tenebat, ascenderat gradum, quum adversùs Charetem eum subornaret; ab eodem in judiciis, quum capitis causam diceret, defensus aliquoties, liberatus discesserat. Hunc non solùm in periculis non defendit, sed etiam prodidit. Concidit autem maximè uno crimine, quòd, quum apud eum summum esset imperium populi, et Nicanorem, Cassandri præfectum, insidiari Piræo Atheniensium, a Dercyllo moneretur, idemque postularet ut provideret ne comineatibus civitas privaretur, huic, audiente populo, Phocion negavit esse periculum, seque ejus rei obsidem fore pollicitus est. Neque ita multò pòst Nicanor Piræo est potitus. Ad quem recuperandum quum populus armatus concurrisset, ille non modò neminem ad arma vocavit, sed ne armatis quidem præesse voluit. [sine quo Athenæ omnino esse non possunt.]

III. Erant eo tempore Athenis duæ factiones; quarum una populi causam agebat, altera optimatum. In hâc erat Phocion et Demetrius Phalereus. Harum utraque Macedonum patrociniis nitebatur. Nam populares Polysperchonti favebant; optimates cum Cassandro sentiebant. Interim a Polysperchonte Cassander Mace-

doniâ pulsus est. Quo facto populus superior factus, statim duces adversariæ factionis, capitis damnatos, patriâ pepulit; in his Phocionem et Demetrium Phalereum: deque eâ re legatos ad Polysperchontem misit, qui ab eo
5 peterent, ut sua decreta confirmaret. Huc eòdem profectus est Phocion. Quò ut venit, causam apud Philip-pum regem verbo, re ipsâ quidem apud Polysperchontem jussus est dicere. Namque is tum regis rebus præerat. Hic ab Agnonide accusatus, quòd Piræum Nicanori
10 prodidisset, ex consilii sententiâ, in custodiam conjectus, Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret judicium.

IV. Huc ubi perventum est, quum propter ætatem pedibus jam non valeret, vehiculoque portaretur, magni
15 concursus sunt facti; quum alii, reminiscentes veteris famæ, ætatis misererentur; plurimi verò irâ exacerentur, propter proditiōis suspicionem Piræi, maximèque quòd adversùs populi commoda in senectute steterat. Quâ de re ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas, et di-
20 cendi causam. Inde judicio, legitimis quibusdam confectis, damnatus, traditus est undecimviris, quibus ad supplicium, more Atheniensium, publicè damnati tradi solent. Hic quum ad mortem duceretur, obvius ei fuit Emphyletus, quo familiariter fuerat usus. Is quum
25 lacrimans dixisset, *O quàm indigna perpeteris Phocion!* huic ille, *At non inopinata*, inquit; *hunc enim exitum plerique clari viri habuerunt Athenienses.* In hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis, ut nemo ausus sit eum liber sepelire. Itaque a servis sepultus est.

XX. TIMOLEON.

I. *Timoleon, Corinthius.* Sine dubio magnus omnium iudicio hic vir extitit. Namque huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, ut et patriam, in quâ erat natus, oppressam a tyranno liberaret, et a Syracusis, quibus auxilio erat missus, inveteratam servitutem depelleret, 5 totamque Siciliam, multos annos bello vexatam a barbarisque oppressam, suo adventu in pristinum restitueret. Sed in his rebus non simplici fortunâ conflictatus est, et, id quod difficilius putatur, multò sapientiùs tulit secundam, quàm adversam fortunam. Nam quum 10 frater ejus Timophanes, dux a Corinthiis delectus, tyrannidem per milites mercenarios occupâsset, particepsque regni posset esse; tantùm abfuit a societate sceleris, ut antetulerit suorum civium libertatem fratris saluti, et patriæ parere legibus quàm imperare, satius 15 duxerit. Hâc mente, per haruspicem communemque affinem, cui soror, ex eisdem parentibus nata, nupta erat, fratrem tyrannum interficiendum curavit. Ipse non modò manus non attulit, sed ne aspicere quidem fraternalium sanguinem voluit. Nam, dum res conficeretur, 20 procul in præsidio fuit, ne quis satellites posset succurrere. Hoc præclarissimum ejus facinus non pari modo probatum est ab omnibus. Nonnulli enim læsam ab eo pietatem putabant, et invidiâ laudem virtutis obterebant. Mater verò post id factum neque domum ad se filium 25 admisit, neque aspexit, quin eum fratricidam impiumque detestans compellaret. Quibus rebus ille adeo est commotus, ut nonnunquam vitæ finem facere voluerit, atque ex ingratorum hominum conspectu morte decedere.

II. Interim, Dione Syracusis interfecto, Dionysius rursus Syracusarum potitus est; cujus adversarii opem a Corinthiis petierunt, ducemque, quo in bello uterentur, postulârunt. Huc Timoleon missus, incredibili felicitate Dionysium totâ Siciliâ depulit. Quum interficere posset, noluit, tutòque ut Corinthum perveniret, effecit; quòd utrorumque Dionysiorum opibus Corinthii sæpè adjuti fuerant. Cujus benignitatis memoriam volebat extare; eamque præclaram victoriam ducebat, in quâ plus esset clementiæ, quàm crudelitatis; postremò, ut non solùm auribus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cerne-
retur, quem et ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam detrusisset. Post Dionysii decessum cum Hicetâ bellavit, qui adversatus fuerat Dionysio; quem non odio tyrannidis dissensisse, sed cupiditate, indicio fuit, quòd ipse, expulso Dionysio, imperium dimittere noluit. Hoc superato, Timoleon maximas copias Carthaginiensium apud Crimissum flumen fugavit, ac satìs habere coëgit, si liceret Africam obtinere, qui jam complures annos possessionem Siciliæ tenebant. Cepit etiam Mamer-
cum, Italicum ducem, hominem bellicosum et potentem, qui tyrannos adjutum in Siciliam venerat.

III. Quibus rebus confectis, quum propter diuturnitatem belli non solùm regiones sed etiam urbes desertas videret, conquisivit, quos potuit, primùm Siculos; deinde Corinθο arcessivit colonos, quòd ab his initio Syracusæ erant conditæ. Civibus veteribus sua restituit; novis bello vacuefactas possessiones divisit; urbium mœnia disjecta fanaque deserta refecit; civitatibus leges libertatemque reddidit. Ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulæ conciliavit, ut hic conditor urbium earum, non illi, qui initio deduxerant, videretur. Arcem Syracusis, quam munierat Dionysius ad urbem obsidendam,

a fundamentis disjecit ; cetera tyrannidis propugnacula demolitus est, deditque operam, ut quàm minimè multa vestigia servitutis manerent. Quum tantis esset opibus, ut etiam invitis imperare posset, tantum autem haberet amorem omnium Siculorum, ut, nullo recusante, regnum 5 obtineret, maluit se diligere, quàm metui. Itaque, quum primùm potuit, imperium deposuit, et privatus Syracusis, quod reliquum vitæ fuit, vixit. Neque verò id imperitè fecit. Nam quod ceteri reges imperio potuerunt, hic benevolentiam tenuit. Nullus honos huic defuit ; neque 10 postea res ulla Syracusis gesta est publicè, de quâ prius sit decretum, quàm Timoleontis sententiâ cognitâ. Nullius unquam consilium non modò antelatum, sed ne comparatum quidem est. Neque id magis benevolentiam factum est, quàm prudentiam. 15

IV. Hic quum ætate jam proventus esset, sine ullo morbo lumina oculorum amisit. Quam calamitatem ita moderatè tulit, ut neque eum querentem quisquam audierit, neque eò minùs privatis publicisque rebus interfuerit. Veniebat autem in theatrum, quum ibi concilium 20 populi haberetur, propter valetudinem vectus jumentis junctis, atque ita de vehiculo, quæ videbantur, dicebat ; neque hoc illi quisquam tribuebat superbiæ. Nihil enim unquam neque insolens neque gloriosum ex ore ejus exiit. Qui quidem, quum suas laudes audiret prædicari, 25 nunquam aliud dixit, quàm se in eâ re maximas diis gratias agere atque habere, quòd, quum Siciliam recreare constituissent, tum se potissimùm ducem esse voluissent. Nihil enim rerum humanarum sine deorum numine geri putabat. Itaque suæ domi sacellum 30 *Ἀυτοματίας* constituerat, idque sanctissimè colebat.

V. Ad hanc hominis excellentem bonitatem mirabiles accesserunt casus. Nam prælia maxima natali die

- suo fecit omnia ; quo factum est, ut ejus diem natalem festum haberet universa Sicilia. Huic quidam Lamestius, homo petulans et ingratus, vadimonium quum vellet imponere, quòd cum illo se lege agere diceret, et
- 5 complures concurrissent, qui procacitatem hominis manibus coërcere conarentur ; Timoleon oravit omnes, ne id facerent. Namque id ut Lamestio ceterisque liceret, se maximos labores summaque adiisse pericula. Hanc enim speciem libertatis esse, si omnibus, quod quisque
- 10 vellet, legibus experiri liceret. Idem, quum quidam Lamestii similis, nomine Demænetus, in concione populi de rebus gestis ejus detrahare cœpisset, ac nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, dixit, nunc demum se voti esse damnatum. Namque hæc a diis immortalibus
- 15 semper precatum, ut talem libertatem restituerent Syracusanis, in quâ cuivis liceret, de quo vellet, impunè dicere. Hic quum diem supremum obiisset, publicè a Syracusanis in gymnasio, quod Timoleonteum appellatur, totâ celebrante Siciliâ sepultus est.
-

XXI. DE REGIBUS.

- 20 I. Hi ferè fuerunt Græciæ gentis duces, qui memoriâ digni videbantur, præter reges. Namque eos attingere noluimus, quòd omnium res gestæ separatim sunt relatæ. Neque tamen hi admodum sunt multi. Lacedæmonius autem Agesilaüs nomine, non potestate, fuit
- 25 rex ; sicuti ceteri Spartani. Ex his verò, qui dominatum imperio tenuerunt, excellentissimi fuerunt (ut nos judicamus) Persarum Cyrus, et Darius Hystaspis filius ; quorum uterque privatus virtute regnum est adeptus. Prior horum apud Massagetas in prælio cecidit. Darius

senectute diem obiit supremum. Tres sunt præterea ejusdem generis, Xerxes, et duo Artaxerxes, Macrochir et Mnemon. Xerxi maximè est illustre, quòd maximis post hominum memoriam exercitibus terrâ marique bellum intulit Græciæ. At Macrochir præcipuam habet 5 laudem amplissimæ pulcherrimæque corporis formæ; quam incredibili ornavit virtute belli. Namque illo Perses nemo fuit manu fortior. Mnemon autem justitiæ famâ floruit. Nam quum matris suæ scelere amisisset uxorem, tantùm indulsit dolori, ut eum pietas vinceret. 10 Ex his duo eodem nomine morbo naturæ debitum reddiderunt: tertius ab Artabano, præfecto, ferro interemptus est.

II. Ex Macedonum autem genere duo multò ceteros antecesserunt rerum gestarum gloriâ; Philippus, Amyntæ filius, et Alexander Magnus. Horum alter Babylone morbo consumptus est. Philippus Ægis a Pausaniâ, quum spectatum ludos iret, juxta theatrum occisus est. Unus Epirotes, Pyrrhus, qui cum populo Romano bellavit. Is quum Argos oppidum oppugnaret in Peloponneso, lapide ictus interiit. Unus item Siculus, Dionysius prior. Nam et manu fortis, et belli peritus fuit, et, id quod in tyranno non facilè reperitur, minimè libidinosus, non luxuriosus, non avarus, nullius rei denique cupidus, nisi singularis perpetuique imperii, ob eamque 25 rem crudelis. Nam dum id studuit munire, nullius pepercit vitæ, quem ejus insidiatorem putaret. Hic quum virtute tyrannidem sibi peperisset, magnâ retinuit felicitate, majorque annos sexaginta natus, decessit florente regno. Neque in tam multis annis cujus- 30 quam ex suâ stirpe funus vidit, quum ex tribus uxoribus liberos procreâsset, multique ei nati essent nepotes.

III. Fuerunt præterea multi reges ex amicis Alex-

- andri Magni, qui post obitum ejus imperia ceperunt : in his Antigonus, et hujus filius Demetrius, Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemæus. Ex his Antigonus, quum adversùs Seleucum Lysimachumque dimicaret, in prælio
- 5 occisus est. Pari leto affectus est Lysimachus a Seleuco. Nam societate dissolutâ, bellum inter se gesserunt. At Demetrius, quum filiam suam Seleuco in matrimonium dedisset, neque eò magis fida inter eos amicitia manere potuisset, captus bello, in custodiâ socer generi
- 10 periit a morbo. Neque ita multò pòst Seleucus a Ptolemæo Cerauno dolo interfectus est ; quem ille, a patre expulsum Alexandria, alienarum opum indigentem, receperat. Ipse autem Ptolemæus, quum vivus filio regnum tradidisset, ab illo eodem vitâ privatus dicitur. De
- 15 quibus quoniam satîs dictum putamus, non incommodum videtur non præterire Hamilcarem et Hannibalem, quos et animi magnitudine et calliditate omnes in Africâ natos præstitisse constat.

XXII. HAMILCAR.

- I. *Hamilcar, Hannibalis filius, cognomine Barcas,*
- 20 *Carthaginensis*, primo Pœnico bello, sed temporibus extremis, admodum adolescentulus in Siciliâ præesse cœpit exercitui. Quum ante ejus adventum et mari et terrâ malè res gererentur Carthaginensium, ipse, ubi adfuit, nunquam hosti cessit, neque locum nocendi
- 25 dedit ; sæpèque e contrario, occasione datâ, lacesivit, semperque superior discessit. Quo facto, quum pene omnia in Siciliâ Pœni amisissent, ille Erycem sic defendit, ut bellum eo loco gestum non videretur. Interim Carthaginenses classe apud insulas Ægates a Caio

Lutatius, consul Romanorum, superati statuerunt belli finem facere, eamque rem arbitrio permiserunt Hamilcaris. Ille, etsi flagrabat bellandi cupiditate, tamen paci serviendum putavit, quòd patriam exhaustam sump-
 tibus, diutius calamitatem belli ferre non posse intellige-
 bat; sed ita, ut statim mente agitare, si paulum modò
 res essent reffectæ, bellum renovare, Romanosque armis
 persequi, donicum aut certè vicissent, aut victi manus
 dedissent. Hoc consilio pacem conciliavit, in quâ
 tantâ fuit ferociâ, ut, quum Catulus negaret se bellum
 compositurum, nisi ille cum suis, qui Erycem tenuerunt,
 armis relictis, Siciliâ decederent, succumbente patriâ,
 ipse periturum se potiùs dixerit, quàm cum tanto
 flagitio domum rediret. Non enim suæ esse virtutis,
 arma a patriâ accepta adversùs hostes adversariis tra-
 dere. Hujus pertinaciæ cessit Catulus.

II. At ille, ut Carthaginem venit, multò aliter, ac sperabat, rempublicam se habentem cognovit. Namque diuturnitate externi mali tantum exarsit intestinum bellum, ut nunquam pari periculo fuerit Carthago, nisi
 quum deleta est. Primò mercenarii milites, qui adversùs Romanos fuerant, desciverunt: quorum numerus erat viginti millium. Hi totam abalienârunt Africam, ipsam Carthaginem oppugnârunt. Quibus malis adeo sunt Pœni perterriti, ut etiam auxilia a Romanis petiverint, eaque impetrârunt. Sed extremò, quum prope jam ad desperationem pervenissent, Hamilcarem imperatorem fecerunt. Is non solùm hostes a muris Carthaginis removit, quum ampliùs centum millia facta essent armorum; sed etiam eò compulit, ut, locorum angustiis
 clausi, plures fame, quàm ferro interirent. Omnia oppida abalienata, in his Uticam atque Hipponem, valentissima totius Africæ, restituit patriæ. Neque eo

fuit contentus, sed etiam fines imperii propagavit, totâ Africâ tantum otium reddidit, ut nullum in eâ bellum videretur multis annis fuisse.

5 III. Rebus his ex sententiâ peractis, fidenti animo atque infesto Romanis, quò faciliùs causam bellandi reperiret, effecit, ut imperator cum exercitu in Hispaniam mitteretur, eòque secum duxit filium Hannibalem, annorum novem. Erat præterea cum eo adolescens illustris, formosus, Hasdrubal. Huic ille filiam suam
10 in matrimonium dedit. De hoc ideo mentionem fecimus, quòd, Hamilcare occiso, ille exercitui præfuit, resque magnas gessit; et princeps largitione vetustos pervertit mores Carthaginensium; ejusdemque post mortem Hannibal ab exercitu accepit imperium.

15 IV. At Hamilcar posteaquam mare transiit, in Hispaniamque venit, magnas res secundâ gessit fortunâ; maximas bellicosissimasque gentes subegit, equis, armis, viris, pecuniâ, totam locupletavit Africam. Hic quum in Italiam bellum inferre medicaretur, nono anno pòst
20 quàm in Hispaniam venerat, in prælio pugnans adversus Vettones occisus est. Hujus perpetuum odium erga Romanos maximè concitâsse videtur secundum bellum Pœnicum. Namque Hannibal, filius ejus, assiduis patris obtestationibus eò est perductus, ut interire, quàm
25 Romanos non experiri, mallet.

XXIII. HANNIBAL.

I. *Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, Carthaginensis.*
Si verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus omnes gentes virtute superârit, non est inficiandum,

Hannibalem tantò præstitisse ceteros imperatores prudentiâ, quantò populus Romanus antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes. Nam quotiescumque cum eo congressus est in Italiâ, semper discessit superior. Quòd nisi domi civium suorum invidiâ debilitatus esset, Romanos videretur superare potuisse. Sed multorum obtrectatio devicit unius virtutem. Hic autem velut hereditate relictum odium paternum erga Romanos sic confirmavit, ut priùs animam, quàm id, deposuerit : qui quidem, quum patriâ pulsus esset, et alienarum opum indigeret, nunquam destiterit animo bellare cum Romanis. 5 10

II. Nam ut omittam Philippum, quem absens hostem reddidit Romanis ; omnium his temporibus potentissimus rex Antiochus fuit. Hunc tantâ cupiditate incendit bellandi, ut usque a rubro mari arma conatus sit inferre Italiæ. Ad quem quum legati venissent Romani, qui de ejus voluntate explorarent, darentque operam consiliis clandestinis, ut Hannibalem in suspicionem regi adducerent, tanquam ab ipsis corruptum alia atque antea sentire ; neque id frustrâ fecissent, idque Hannibal comperisset, seque ab interioribus consiliis segregari vidisset : tempore dato adiit ad regem, eique quum multa de fide suâ, et odio in Romanos commemorâsset, hoc adjunxit : *Pater, inquit, meus Hamilcar, puerulo me, utpote non ampliùs novem annos nato, in Hispaniam imperator proficiscens Carthagine Jovi Optimo Maximo hostias immolavit. Quæ divina res dum conficiebatur, quæsiivit a me, vellemne secum in castra proficisci. Id quum libenter accepissem, atque ab eo petere cæpissem, ne dubitaret ducere, tum ille, 'faciam,' inquit, 'si fidem mihi, quam postulo, dederis.' Simul me ad aram adduxit, apud quam sacrificare instituerat, eamque, ceteris remotis, tenentem jurare jussit,* 15 20 30

*nunquam me in amicitia cum Romanis fore. Id ego
 jusjurandum, patri datum, usque ad hanc ætatem ita
 conservari, ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo
 tempore eadem mente sim futurus. Quare si quid amicè
 5 de Romanis cogitabis, non imprudenter feceris, si me
 celaris. Quum quidem bellum parabis, te ipsum frus-
 traberis, si non me in eo principem posueris.*

III. Hæc igitur, quæ diximus, ætate, cum patre in
 Hispaniam profectus est: cujus post obitum, Hasdru-
 10 bale imperatore suffecto, equitatu omni præfuit. Hoc
 quoque interfecto exercitus summam imperii ad eum
 detulit. Id Carthaginem delatum, publicè comproba-
 tum est. Sic Hannibal minor quinque et viginti annis
 natus imperator factus, proximo triennio omnes gen-
 15 tes Hispaniæ bello subegit. Saguntum, fœderatam
 civitatem, vi expugnavit: tres exercitus maximos com-
 paravit. Ex his unum in Africam misit, alterum cum
 Hasdrubale fratre in Hispaniâ reliquit, tertium in Ita-
 liam secum duxit. Saltum Pyrenæum transiit. Quæ-
 20 cunque iter fecit, cum omnibus incolis confligit; nem-
 inem, nisi victum, dimisit. Ad Alpes posteaquam venit,
 quæ Italianam ab Galliâ sejungunt, quas nemo unquam
 cum exercitu ante eum, præter Herculem Graium, tran-
 sierat (quo facto is hodie saltus Graius appellatur):
 25 Alpico conantes prohibere transitu concidit, loca pa-
 tefecit, itinera muniit, effecit [que], ut eâ elephantus
 ornatus ire posset, quæ antea unus homo inermis vix
 poterat repere. Hæc copias traduxit, in Italianamque
 pervenit.

30 IV. Confluxerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Cornelio
 Scipione, Consule, eumque pepulerat. Cum hoc eodem
 de Clastidio apud Padum decernit: saucium inde ac
 fugatum dimittit. Tertio idem Scipio cum collegâ Ti-

berio Longo apud Trebiam adversùs eum venit. Cum his manum conseruit; utrosque profligavit. Inde per Ligures Apenninum transit, petens Etruriam. Hoc itinere adeo gravi morbo afficitur oculorum, ut postea nunquam dextero æquè bene usus sit. Quâ valetudine quum etiamnunc premeretur, lecticâque ferretur; C. Flaminium Consulem apud Trasimenum cum exercitu insidiis circumventum occidit; neque multò pòst C. Centenium Prætorem, cum delectâ manu saltus occupantem. Hinc in Apuliam pervenit. Ibi obviàm ei venerunt duo Consules, C. Terentius et L. Paulus Æmilius. Utriusque exercitus uno prælio fugavit; Paulum Consulem occidit, et aliquot præterea Consulares, in his Cn. Servilium Geminum, qui superiore anno fuerat Consul.

V. Hâc pugnâ pugnâtâ Romam profectus est, nullo resistente. In propinquis urbis montibus moratus est. Quum aliquot ibi dies castra habuisset, et reverteretur Capuam; Q. Fabius Maximus, dictator Romanus, in agro Falerno se ei objecit. Hic clausus locorum angustiis, noctu sine ullo detrimento exercitûs se expedit; Fabio, callidissimo imperatori, verba dedit. Namque obductâ nocte sarmenta in cornibus juvencorum deligata incendit, ejusque generis multitudinem magnam dispalatam iminisit. Quo repentino objectu viso tantum terrorem injecit exercitui Romanorum, ut egredi extra vallum nemo sit ausus. Hanc post rem gestam non ita multis diebus, M. Minucium Rufum, magistrum equitum, pari ac dictatorem imperio, dolo productum in prælium, fugavit. Ti. Sempronium Gracchum, iterum Consulem, in Lucanis absens, in insidias inductum sustulit. M. Claudium Marcellum, quinquies Consulem, apud Venusiam pari modo interfecit. Longum est

enumerare prœlia. Quare hoc unum satîs erit dictum, ex quò intelligi possit, quantus ille fuerit. Quamdiu in Italiâ fuit, nemo ei in acie restitit, nemo adversùs eum post Cannensem pugnam in campo castra posuit.

- 5 VI. Hic invictus patriam defensum revocatus bellum gessit adversùs P. Scipionem, filium ejus, quem ipse primùm apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertio apud Trebiam fugaverat. Cum hoc, exhaustis jam patriæ facultatibus, cupivit impræsentiarum bellum
10 componere, quò valentior postea congredetur. In colloquium convenit, conditiones non convenerunt. Post id factum paucis diebus apud Zamam cum eodem conflixit. Pulsus, incredibile dictu, biduo et duabus noctibus Hadrumetum pervenit, quod abest a Zamâ
15 circiter millia passuum trecenta. In hâc fugâ Numidæ, qui simul cum eo ex acie excesserant, insidiati sunt ei; quos non solùm effugit, sed etiam ipsos oppressit. Hadrumeti reliquos ex fugâ collegit. Novis delectibus paucis diebus multos contraxit.
- 20 VII. Quum in apparando acerrimè esset occupatus, Carthaginienses bellum cum Romanis composuerunt. Ille nihilo seciùs exercitui postea præfuit, resque in Africâ gessit, itemque Mago frater ejus, usque ad Publium Sulpicium et Caium Aurelium Consules. His
25 enim magistratibus legati Carthaginienses Romam venerunt, qui senatui populoque Romano gratias agerent, quòd cum his pacem fecissent, ob eamque rem coronâ aureâ eos donarent, simulque peterent, ut obsides eorum Fregellis essent, captivique redderentur. His ex Sena-
30 tûs consulto responsum est: ‘Munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse; obsides, quo loco rogarent, futuros; captivos non remissuros, quòd Hannibalem, cujus operâ susceptum bellum foret, inimicissimum nomini Romano,

etiamnunc cum imperio apud exercitum haberent, itemque fratrem ejus Magonem.' Hoc responso Carthaginienses cognito Hannibalem domum Magonemque revocârunt. Huc ut rediit, prætor factus est, postquam rex fuerat anno secundo et vicesimo. Ut enim Romæ Consules, sic Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur. In eo magistratu pari diligentîâ se Hannibal præbuit, ac fuerat in bello. Namque effecit, ex novis vectigalibus non solùm ut esset pecunia, quæ Romanis ex fœdere penderetur, sed etiam superesset, quæ in ærario reponeretur. Deinde, anno post præturam, Marco Claudio, Lucio Furio Consulibus, Romani legati Carthaginiem venerunt. Hos Hannibal sui exproscendi gratiâ missos ratus, priusquam his senatus daretur, navem conscendit clam, atque in Syriam ad Antiochum profugit. Hâc re palam factâ, Pœni naves duas, quæ eum comprehenderent si possent consequi, miserunt; bona ejus publicârunt; domum a fundamentis disjecerunt; ipsum exulem judicârunt.

VIII. At Hannibal anno tertio, postquam domo profugerat, Lucio Cornelio, Quinto Minucio Consulibus, cum quinque navibus Africam accessit in finibus Cyrenæorum, si fortè Carthaginienses ad bellum, Antiochi spe fiduciâque, inducere posset: cui jam persuaserat, ut cum exercitibus in Italiam proficisceretur. Huc Magonem fratrem excivit. Id ubi Pœni resciverunt, Magonem eâdem, quâ fratrem, absentem pœnâ affecerunt. Illi desperatis rebus quum solvissent naves, ac vela ventis dedissent, Hannibal ad Antiochum pervenit. De Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est. Namque alii naufragio, alii a servis ipsius interfectum eum, scriptum reliquerunt. Antiochus autem si tam in agendo bello parere voluisset consiliis ejus, quàm in

suscipiendo instituerat, propiùs Tiberi, quàm Thermopylis, de summâ imperii dimicâsset. Quem etsi multa stultè conari videbat, tamen nullâ deseruit in re. Præfuit paucis navibus, quas ex Syriâ jussus erat in Asiam
5 ducere, hisque adversùs Rhodiorum classem in Pamphylio mari confligit. Quo quum multitudine adversariorum sui superarentur, ipse, quo cornu rem gessit, fuit superior.

IX. Antiocho fugato, verens ne dederetur, quod
10 sine dubio accidisset, si sui fecisset potestatem, Cretam ad Gortynios venit, ut ibi, quò se conferret, consideraret. Vidit autem vir omnium callidissimus, magno se fore periculo, nisi quid providisset, propter avaritiam Cretensium. Magnam enim secum pecuniam portabat,
15 de quâ sciebat exîsse famam. Itaque capit tale consilium. Amphoras complures complet plumbo; summas operit auro et argento. Has, præsentibus principibus, deponit in templo Dianæ, simulans, se suas fortunas illorum fidei credere. His in errorem inductis, statuas
20 æneas, quas secum portabat, omnes suâ pecuniâ complet, easque in propatulo domi abjicit. Gortynii templum magnâ curâ custodiunt, non tam a ceteris, quàm ab Hannibale, ne quid ille, inscientibus his, tolleret, secumque duceret.

25 X. Sic conservatis suis rebus, Pænus, illis Cretensibus omnibus, ad Prusiam in Pontum pervenit. Apud quem eodem animo fuit erga Italiam, neque aliud quidquam egit, quàm regem armavit et exercuit adversùs Romanos. Quem quum videret domesticis rebus
30 minùs esse robustum, conciliabat ceteros reges, adjungebat bellicosas nationes. Dissidebat ab eo Pergamenus rex, Eumenes, Romanis amicissimus, bellumque inter eos gerebatur et mari et terrâ: quò magis cupiebât

eum Hannibal opprimi. Sed utrobique Eumenes plùs valebat propter Romanorum societatem : quem si removisset, faciliora sibi cetera fore, arbitrabatur. Ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem. Classe paucis diebus erant decreturi. Superabatur navium multitudine. Dolo erat pugnandum, quum par non esset armis. Imperavit quàm plurimas venenatas serpentes vivas colligi, easque in vasa fictilia conjici. Harum quum confecisset magnam multitudinẽ, die ipso, quo facturus erat navale prœlium, classiarios convocat, hisque præcipit, omnes ut in unam Eumenis regis concurrant navem, a ceteris tantum sat̃s habeant se defendere. Id facillẽ illos serpentium multitudine consecuturos. Rex autem in quâ nave veheretur, ut scirent, se facturum ; quem si aut cepissent, aut interfecissent, magno his pollicetur id præmio fore. 5 10 15

XI. Tali cohortatione militum factâ, classis ab utrisque in prœlium deducitur. Quarum acie constitutâ, priusquam signum pugnæ daretur, Hannibal, ut palam faceret suis, quo loco Eumenes esset, tabellarium in scaphâ cum caduceo mittit ; qui ubi ad naves adversariorum pervenit, epistolam ostendens, se regem professus est quærere. Statim ad Eumenem deductus est, quod nemo dubitabat, aliquid de pace esse scriptum. Tabellarius, ducis nave declaratâ suis, eodem, unde ierat, se recepit. At Eumenes, solutâ epistolâ, nihil in eâ reperit, nisi quod ad irridendum eum pertineret : cujus etsi causam mirabatur, neque reperiabatur, tamen prœlium statim committere non dubitavit. Horum in concursu Bithyni, Hannibalis præcepto, universi navem Eumenis adoriuntur : quorum vim quum rex sustinere non posset, fugâ salutem petiit ; quam consecutus non esset, nisi intra sua præsidia se recepisset, quæ in prox-

imo littore erant collocata. Reliquæ Pergamenæ naves quum adversarios premerent acriùs, repentè in eas vasa fictilia, de quibus suprâ mentionem fecimus, conjici cœpta sunt. Quæ jacta initio risum pugnantibus excitârunt, nec, quare id fieret, poterat intelligi. Postquam autem naves completas conspexerunt serpentibus, novâ re perterriti, quum, quid potissimùm vitarent, non viderent, puppes averterunt, seque ad sua castra nautica retulerunt. Sic Hannibal consilio arma Pergamenorum superavit : neque tum solùm, sed sæpè aliàs pedestribus copiis pari prudentiâ pepulit adversarios.

XII. Quæ dum in Asiâ geruntur, accidit casu, ut legati Prusiæ Romæ apud L. Quintium Flamininum, Consularem, cœnarent, atque ibi, de Hannibale mentione factâ, ex his unus diceret, eum in Prusiæ regno esse. Id postero die Flamininus senatui detulit. Patres conscripti, qui, Hannibale vivo, nunquam se sine insidiis futuros existimabant, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flamininum, qui a rege peterent, ne inimicissimum suum secum haberet, sibi que dederet. His Prusias negare ausus non est ; illud recusavit, ne id a se fieri postularent, quod adversus jus hospitii esset ; ipsi, si possent, comprehenderent ; locum, ubi esset, facilè inventuros. Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat in castello, quod ei ab rege datum erat muneri : idque sic ædificârat, ut in omnibus partibus ædificii exitum sibi haberet, semper verens, ne usu veniret, quod accidit. Huc quum legati Romanorum venissent, ac multitudine domum ejus circumdedissent, puer ab januâ prospiciens Hannibali dixit, plures præter consuetudinem armatos apparere. Qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores ædificii circumiret, ac properè sibi renuntiaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur. Puer quum celeriter, quid

esset, renuntiâsset, omnesque exitus occupatos ostendisset; sensit id non fortuitò factum, sed se peti, neque sibi diutiùs vitam esse retinendam. Quam ne alieno arbitrio dimitteret, memor pristinæ virtutis, venenum, quod semper secum habere consueverat, sumpsit. 5

XIII. Sic vir fortissimus multis variisque perfunctus laboribus anno acquievit septuagesimo. Quibus Consulibus interierit, non convenit. Nam Atticus, Marco Claudio Marcello, Q. Fabio Labeone Coss. mortuum in annali suo scriptum reliquit. At Polybius, L. Æmilio 10 Paulo, et Cn. Bæbio Tamphilo: Sulpicius autem, P. Cornelio Cethego, M. Bæbio Tamphilo. Atque hic tantus vir tantisque bellis districtus nonnihil temporis tribuit litteris. Namque aliquot ejus libri sunt Græco sermone confecti. In his ad Rhodiōs de Cn. Manlii 15 Vulsonis in Asiâ rebus gestis. Hujus bella gesta multi memoriæ prodiderunt: sed ex his duo, qui cum eo in castris fuerunt, simulque vixerunt, quamdiu fortuna passa est, Silenus, et Sosilus Lacedæmonius. Atque hoc Sosilo Hannibal litterarum Græcarum usus est doc- 20 tore. Sed nunc tempus est hujus libri facere finem, et Romanorum explicare imperatores, quò faciliùs collatis utrorumque factis, qui viri præferendi sint, possit judicari.

XXIV. CATO.

I. Cato, ortus municipio Tusculo, adolescentulus, 25 priusquam honoribus operam daret, versatus est in Sabinis, quòd ibi heredium a patre relictum habebat. Hortatu L. Valerii Flacci, quem in consulatu censurâque

habuit collegam, ut M. Perperna Censorius narrare solitus est, Romam demigravit, in foroque esse cœpit. Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, Q. Fabio Maximo, M. Claudio Marcello Coss. Tribu-
5 nus militum in Siciliâ fuit. Inde ut rediit, castra secutus est C. Claudii Neronis; magnique ejus opera existimata est in prælio apud Senam, quo cecidit Hasdrubal, frater Hannibalis. Quæstor obtigit P. Cornelio Scipioni Africano, consuli; cum quo non pro sortis necessi-
10 tudine vixit. Namque ab eo perpetuâ dissensit vitâ. Ædilis plebis factus est cum C. Helvio. Prætor provinciam obtinuit Sardiniam, ex quâ Quæstor superiore tempore ex Africâ decedens Q. Ennium poëtam deduxerat: quod non minoris æstimamus, quàm quemlibet
15 amplissimum Sardiniensem triumphum.

II. Consulatum gessit cum L. Valerio Flacco; sorte provinciam nactus Hispaniam citeriorem, exque eâ triumphum deportavit. Ibi quum diutius moraretur, P. Scipio Africanus Consul iterum, cujus in priore consu-
20 latu quæstor fuerat, voluit eum de provinciâ depellere, et ipse ei succedere. Neque hoc per senatum efficere potuit, quum quidem Scipio in civitate principatum obtineret; quòd tum non potentiâ, sed jure, respublica administrabatur. Quâ ex re iratus, consulatu peracto,
25 privatus in urbe mansit. At Cato, censor cum eodem Flacco factus, severè præfuit ei potestati. Nam et in complures nobiles animadvertit, et multas res novas in edictum addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur, quæ jam tum incipiebat pullulare. Circiter annos octoginta,
30 usque ad extremam ætatem ab adolescentiâ, reipublicæ causâ suscipere inimicitias non destitit. A multis tentatus, non modò nullum detrimentum existimationis fecit, sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit.

III. In omnibus rebus singulari fuit prudentiâ et industriâ. Nam et agricola solers, et reipublicæ peritus, et juris consultus, et magnus imperator, et probabilis orator, et cupidissimus litterarum fuit. Quarum studium etsi senior arripuerat, tamen tantum in eis progressum fecit, ut non facilè reperire possis, neque de Græcis, neque de Italicis rebus, quod ei fuerit incognitum. Ab adolescentiâ confecit orationes. Senex historias scribere instituit, quarum sunt libri septem. Primus continet res gestas regum populi Romani; secundus et tertius, unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica; ob quam rem omnes Origines videtur appellâsse. In quarto autem bellum Pœnicum primum; in quinto secundum. Atque hæc omnia capitulatim sunt dicta. Reliquaque bella pari modo persecutus est, usque ad præturam Ser. Galbæ, qui diripuit Lusitanos. Atque horum bellorum duces non nominavit, sed sine nominibus res notavit. In iisdem exposuit, quæ in Italiâ Hispaniisque viderentur admiranda: in quibus multa industria et diligentia comparet, multa doctrina. Hujus de vitâ et moribus plura in eo libro persecuti sumus, quem separatim de eo fecimus rogatu Titi Pomponii Attici. Quare studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus.

XXV. T. POMPONIUS ATTICUS.

I. Titus Pomponius Atticus, ab origine ultimâ stirpis Romanæ generatus, perpetuò a majoribus acceptam equestrem obtinuit dignitatem. Patre usus est diligente, indulgente, et, ut tum erant tempora, diti, impri-

misque studioso litterarum. Hic, prout ipse amabat litteras, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis ætas imper-
tiri debet, filium erudit. Erat autem in puero, præter
docilitatem ingenii, summa suavitas oris ac vocis, ut non
5 solùm celeriter acciperet, quæ tradebantur, sed etiam
excellenter pronuntiaret. Quâ ex re in pueritiâ nobilis
inter æquales ferebatur, clariùsque exsplendescebat,
quàm generosi condiscipuli animo æquo ferre possent.
Itaque incitabat omnes studio suo : quo in numero fue-
10 runt L. Torquatus, C. Marius filius, M. Cicero : quos
consuetudine suâ sic sibi devinxit, ut nemo iis perpetuò
fuerit carior.

II. Pater maturè decessit. Ipse adolescentulus,
propter affinitatem P. Sulpicii, qui Tribunus plebis
15 interfectus est, non expers fuit illius periculi. Namque
Anicia, Pomponii consobrina, nupserat M. Servio, fratri
P. Sulpicii. Itaque interfecto Sulpicio, posteaquam
vidit Cinnano tumultu civitatem esse perturbatam,
neque sibi dari facultatem pro dignitate vivendi, quin
20 alterutram partem offenderet, dissociatis animis civium,
quum alii Sullanis, alii Cinnanis faverent partibus;
idoneum tempus ratus, studiis obsequendi suis, Athenas
se contulit. Neque eò seciùs adolescentem Marium,
hostem judicatum, juvit opibus suis ; cujus fugam pecu-
25 niâ sublevavit. Ac, ne illa peregrinatio detrimentum
aliquod afferret rei familiari, eòdem magnam partem
fortunarum trajecit suarum. Hic ita vixit, ut universis
Atheniensibus meritò esset carissimus. Nam præter
gratiam, quæ jam in adolescentulo magna erat, sæpè
30 suis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit. Quum
enim versuram facere publicè necesse esset, neque ejus
conditionem æquam haberent ; semper se interposuit,
atque ita, ut neque usuram unquam ab iis acceperit,

neque longiùs, quàm dictum esset, eos debere passus sit. Quod utrumque erat iis salutare. Nam nèque indulgendo inveterascere eorum æs alienum patiebatur, neque multiplicandis usuris crescere. Auxit hoc officium aliâ quoque liberalitate. Nam universos frumento 5 donavit, ita ut singulis septem modii tritici darentur; qui modus mensuræ medimnus Athenis appellatur.

III. Hic autem sic se gerebat, ut, communis infimis, par principibus, videretur. Quo factum est, ut huic omnes honores, quos possent, publicè haberent, civem- 10 que facere studerent: quo beneficio ille uti noluit. [Quòd nonnulli ita interpretantur, *amitti civitatem Romanam aliâ adscitâ.*] Quamdiu adfuit, ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit: absens prohibere non potuit. Itaque aliquot ipsi, et Phidiæ, locis sanctissimis posue- 15 runt. Hunc enim in omni procuratione reipublicæ actorem auctoremque habebant. Igitur primum illud munus fortunæ, quòd in eâ potissimùm urbe natus est, in quâ domicilium orbis terrarum esset imperii, ut eandem et patriam haberet et dominam; hoc specimen 20 prudentiæ, quòd quum in eam civitatem se contulisset, quæ antiquitate, humanitate, doctrinâ præstaret omnes, unus ei ante alios fuerit carissimus.

IV. Huc ex Asiâ Sulla decedens quum venisset, quamdiu ibi fuit, secum habuit Pomponium, captus 25 adolescentis et humanitate et doctrinâ. Sic enim Græcè loquebatur, ut Athenis natus videretur. Tanta autem suavitas erat sermonis Latîni, ut appareret, in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non adscitum. Idem poëmata pronuntiabat et græcè et latinè, sic ut suprâ 30 nihil posset addi. Quibus rebus factum est, ut Sulla nusquam eum ab se dimitteret, cuperetque secum deducere. Cui quum persuadere tentaret, *Noli, oro te,*

inquit Pomponius, *adversum eos me velle ducere, cum quibus ne contra te arma ferrem, Italiam reliqui.* At Sulla, adolescentis officio collaudato, omnia munera ei, quæ Athenis acceperat, proficiscens jussit deferri.

- 5 Hic complures annos moratus, quum et rei familiari tantum operæ daret, quantum non indiligens deberet paterfamilias, et omnia reliqua tempora aut litteris aut Atheniensium reipublicæ tribueret, nihilominus amicis urbana officia præstitit. Nam et ad comitia eorum
10 ventitavit, et si qua res major acta est, non defuit: sicut Ciceroni in omnibus [ejus] periculis singularem fidem præbuit; cui ex patriâ fugienti sestertiorum ducenta et quinquaginta millia donavit. Tranquillatis autem rebus remigravit Romam, ut opinor, L. Cottâ
15 et L. Torquato Consulibus: quem diem sic universa civitas Atheniensium prosecuta est, ut lacrimis desiderii futuri dolorem indicaret.

- V. Habebat avunculum L. Cæcilium, equitem Romanum, familiarem L. Luculli, divitem, difficillimâ
20 naturâ: cujus sic asperitatem veritus est, ut, quem nemo ferre posset, hujus sine offensione ad summam senectutem retinuerit benevolentiam. Quo facto tulit pietatis fructum. Cæcilius enim moriens testamento adoptavit eum, heredemque fecit ex dodrante: ex quâ
25 hereditate accepit circiter centies sestertium. Erat nupta soror Attici Q. Tullio Ciceroni: easque nuptias M. Cicero conciliârat, cum quo a condiscipulatu vivebat conjunctissimè, multò etiam familiariùs, quàm cum Quinto: ut judicari possit, plùs in amicitia valere
30 similitudinem morum, quàm affinitatem. Utebatur autem intimè Q. Hortensio, qui iis temporibus principatum eloquentiæ tenebat: ut intelligi non posset, uter eum plùs diligeret, Cicero an Hortensius: et id,

quod erat difficillimum, efficiebat, ut, inter quos tantæ laudis esset æmulatio, nulla intercederet obtrectatio, essetque talium virorum copula.

VI. In republicâ ita versatus est, ut semper optimarum partium et esset et existimaretur, neque tamen se 5 civilibus fluctibus committeret, quòd non magis eos in suâ potestate existimabat esse, qui se his dedissent, quàm qui maritimis jactarentur. Honores non petiit, quum ei paterent, propter vel gratiam vel dignitatem: quòd neque peti more majorum, neque capi possent 10 conservatis legibus, in tam effusis ambitûs largitionibus, neque geri e republicâ sine periculo, corruptis civitatis moribus. Ad hastam publicam nunquam accessit. Nullius rei neque præes, neque manceps factus est. Neminem neque suo nomine, neque subscribens, accu- 15 savit. In jus de suâ re nunquam iit: judicium nullum habuit. Multorum consulum prætorumque præfecturas delatas sic accepit, ut neminem in provinciam sit secutus, honore fuerit contentus, rei familiaris despexerit fructum: qui ne cum Q. quidem Cicerone voluerit ire 20 in Asiam, quum apud eum legati locum obtinere posset. Non enim decere se arbitrabatur, quum præturam gerere noluisset, asseclam esse prætoris. Quâ in re non solùm dignitati serviebat, sed etiam tranquillitati, quum suspiciones quoque vitaret criminum. Quo fie- 25 bat, ut ejus observantia omnibus esset carior, quum eam officio, non timori neque spei, tribui viderent.

VII. Incidit Cæsarianum civile bellum, quum haberet annos circiter sexaginta. Usus est ætatis vacatione, neque [se] quòquam movit ex urbe. Quæ amicis suis 30 opus fuerant ad Pompeium proficiscentibus, omnia ex suâ re familiari dedit. Ipsum Pompeium conjunctum non offendit; nullum enim ab eo habebat ornamentum

ut ceteri, qui per eum aut honores, aut divitias ceperant : quorum partim invitissimi castra sunt secuti, partim summâ cum ejus offensione domi remanserunt. Attici autem quies tantopere Cæsari fuit grata, ut victor quum
 5 privatis pecunias per epistolas imperaret, huic non solùm molestus non fuerit, sed etiam sororis filium et Q. Ciceronem ex Pompeii castris concesserit. Sic vetere instituto vitæ, effugit nova pericula.

VIII. Secutum est illud, occiso Cæsare, quum
 10 respublica penes Brutos videretur esse et Cassium, ac tota civitas se ad eos convertisset. Sic M. Bruto usus est, ut nullo ille adolescens æquali familiariùs, quàm hoc sene, neque solùm eum principem consilii haberet, sed etiâ in convictu. Excogitatum est a quibusdam,
 15 ut privatum ærarium Cæsaris interfecto-ribus ab equitibus Romanis constitueretur. Id facilè effici posse arbitrati sunt, si et principes illius ordinis pecunias contulissent. Itaque appellatus est a C. Flavio, Bruti familiari, Atticus, ut ejus rei princeps esse vellet. At ille, qui officia
 20 amicis præstanda sine factione existimaret, semperque a talibus se consiliis removisset, respondit : *si quid Brutus de suis facultatibus uti voluisset, usurum, quantum eæ paterentur : se neque cum quoquam de eâ re collocuturum, neque coitutum*. Sic ille consensionis
 25 globus hujus unius dissensione disjectus est. Neque multò pòst superior esse cœpit Antonius : ita ut Brutus et Cassius, provinciarum, quæ iis necis causâ datæ erant a consulibus, desperatis rebus, in exilium proficiscerentur. Atticus, qui pecuniam simul cum ceteris con-
 30 ferre noluerat florenti illi parti, abjecto Bruto Italiâque cedenti sestertiorum centum millia muneri misit. Eidem in Epiro absens trecenta jussit dari : neque eò magis potenti adulatus est Antonio, neque desperatos reliquit.

IX. Secutum est bellum gestum apud Mutinam. In quo si tantum eum prudentem dicam, minus quam debeam, prædicem, quum ille potius divinus fuerit; si divinatio appellanda est perpetua naturalis bonitas, quæ nullis casibus neque agitur, neque minuitur. Hostis 5 Antonius judicatus Italiâ cesserat; spes restituendi nulla erat. Non solum ejus inimici, qui tum erant potentissimi et plurimi, sed etiam qui adversariis ejus se dabant, et in eo lædendo se aliquam consecuturos sperabant commendationem, Antonii familiares insequen- 10 bantur, uxorem Fulviam omnibus rebus spoliare cupiebant; liberos etiam extinguere parabant. Atticus quum Ciceronis intimâ familiaritate uteretur, amicissimus esset Bruto; non modò nihil iis indulsit ad Antonium violandum, sed e contrario familiares ejus ex 15 urbe profugientes, quantum potuit, texit: quibus rebus indiguerunt, jovit. P. verò Volumnio ea tribuit, ut plura a parente proficisci non potuerint. Ipsi autem Fulviæ, quum litibus distineretur, magnisque terroribus vexaretur, tantâ diligentia officium suum præstitit, ut 20 nullum illa stiterit vadimonium sine Attico, hic sponsor omnium rerum fuerit. Quin etiam, quum illa fundum secundâ fortunâ emisset in diem, neque post calamitatem versuram facere potuisset, ille se interposuit, pecuniamque sine fœnore, sineque ullâ stipulatione ei cre- 25 didit: maximum existimans quæstum, memorem gratumque cognosci, simulque aperire, se non fortunæ, sed hominibus, solere esse amicum. Quæ quum faciebat, nemo, eum temporis causâ facere, poterat existimare. Nemini enim in opinionem veniebat, An- 30 tonium rerum potiturum. Sed sensim is a nonnullis optimatibus reprehendebatur, quòd parum odisse malos cives videretur. Ille autem sui judicii potius, quid se

facere par esset, intuebatur, quàm quid alii laudaturi forent.

- X. Conversa subito fortuna est. Ut Antonius rediit in Italiam, nemo non magno [in] periculo Atticum
 5 futurum putârat, propter intimam familiaritatem Ciceronis et Bruti. Itaque ad adventum imperatorum de foro decesserat, timens proscriptionem, latebatque apud P. Volumnium, cui, ut ostendimus, paulò antè opem tulerat: (tanta varietas iis temporibus fuit fortunæ, ut
 10 modò hi, modò illi, in summo essent aut fastigio aut periculo) habebatque secum Q. Gellium Canum, æqualem simillimumque sui. Hoc quoque sit Attici bonitatis exemplum, quòd cum eo, quem puerum in ludo cognoverat, adeo conjunctè vixit, ut ad extremam
 15 ætatem amicitia eorum creverit. Antonius autem etsi tanto odio ferebatur in Ciceronem, ut non solùm ei, sed omnibus etiam ejus amicis esset inimicus, eosque vellet proscribere; multis hortantibus tamen Attici memor fuit officii, et ei, quum requisisset ubinam esset, suâ
 20 manu scripsit, *ne timeret, statimque ad se veniret: se eum, et illius causâ Gellium Canum, de proscriptorum numero exemisse.* Ac, ne quod in periculum incideret, quòd noctu fiebat, præsidium ei misit. Sic Atticus in summo timore non solùm sibi, sed etiam ei, quem caris-
 25 simum habebat, præsidio fuit. Neque enim suæ solùm a quoquam auxilium petiit salutis, sed conjunctim; ut appareret, nullam sejunctam sibi ab eo velle fortunam. Quòd si gubernator præcipuâ laude fertur, qui navem ex hieme marique scopuloso servat; cur non singularis
 30 ejus existimetur prudentia, qui ex tot tamque gravibus procellis civilibus ad incolumitatem pervenit?

XI. Quibus ex malis ut se emergerat, nihil aliud egit, quàm ut plurimis, quibus rebus posset, esset

auxilio. Quum proscriptos præmiis imperatorum vulgus conquireret, nemo in Epirum venit, cui res ulla defuerit: nemini non ibi perpetuò manendi potestas facta est. Qui etiam, post prælium Philippense, interitumque C. Cassii et M. Bruti, L. Julium Mocillam prætorium, 5 et ejus filium, Aulumque Torquatum, ceterosque pari fortunâ perculsos, instituerit tueri, atque ex Epiro his omnia Samothraciam supportari jusserit. Difficile est omnia persequi, et non necessarium. Illud unum intelligi volumus, illius liberalitatem neque temporariam, 10 neque callidam fuisse. Id ex ipsis rebus ac temporibus judicari potest, quòd non florentibus se venditavit, sed afflictis semper succurrit: qui quidem Serviliam, Bruti matrem, non minùs post mortem ejus, quàm florente, coluerit. Sic liberalitate utens, nullas inimicitias 15 gessit; quòd neque lædebat quenquam, neque, si quam injuriam acceperat, [non] malebat ulcisci, quàm oblivisci. Idem immortalì memoriâ percepta retinebat beneficia: quæ autem ipse tribuerat, tamdiu meminerat, quoad ille gratus erat, qui acceperat. Itaque hic fecit, 20 ut verè dictum videatur: *Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam*. Neque tamen priùs ille fortunam, quàm se ipse, finxit: qui cavit, ne quâ in re jure plecteretur.

XII. His igitur rebus effecit, ut M. Vipsanius Agrippa, intimâ familiaritate conjunctus adolescenti 25 Cæsari, quum propter suam gratiam, et Cæsaris potentiam, nullius conditionis non haberet potestatem, potissimum ejus deligeret affinitatem, præoptaretque equitis Romani filiam generosarum nuptiis. Atque harum nuptiarum conciliator fuit (non est enim celandum) 30 M. Antonius, triumvir reipublicæ constituendæ: cujus gratiâ quum augere possessiones posset suas, tantum abfuit a cupiditate pecuniæ, ut nullâ in re usus sit eâ,

- nisi in deprecandis amicorum aut periculis, aut incommodis. Quod quidem sub ipsâ proscriptione perillustre fuit. Nam quum L. Saufei equitis Romani, æqualis sui, qui cum eo complures annos, studio ductus philosophiæ, habitabat, habebatque in Italiâ pretiosas possessiones, triumviri bona vendidissent, consuetudine eâ, quâ tum res gerebantur; Attici labore atque industriâ factum, ut eodem nuntio Saufei fieret certior, se patrimonium amisisse et recuperâsse. Idem L. Julium
- 10 Calidum, quem post Lucretii Catullique mortem multò elegantissimum poëtam nostram tulisse ætatem verè videor posse contendere, neque minùs virum bonum, optimisque artibus eruditum, post proscriptionem equitum, propter magnas ejus Africanas possessiones in
- 15 proscriptorum numerum a P. Volumnio, præfecto fabrum Antonii, absentem relatum, expedivit. Quod in præsentì utrùm ei laboriosiùs, an gloriosiùs fuerit, difficile fuit judicare; quòd in eorum periculis, non secus absentes, quàm præsentès amicos Attico esse curæ
- 20 cognitum est.

XIII. Neque verò minùs ille vir, bonus paterfamilias habitus est quàm civis. Nam quum esset pecuniosus, nemo illo minùs fuit emax, minùs ædificator. Neque tamen non imprimis bene habitavit, omnibusque optimis

25 rebus usus est. Nam domum habuit in colle Quirinali Tamphilanam, ab avunculo hæreditate relictam; cujus amœnitas non ædificio, sed silvâ, constabat. Ipsum enim tectum antiquitùs constitutum, plus salis, quàm sumptùs habebat: in quo nihil commutavit, nisi si quid

30 vetustate coactus est. Usus est familiâ, si utilitate judicandum est, optimâ; si formâ, vix mediocri. Namque in eâ erant pueri literatissimi, anagnostæ optimi, et plurimi librarii, ut ne pedisequus quidem quisquam

esset, qui non utrumque horum pulchrè facere posset. Pari modo artifices ceteri, quos cultus domesticus desiderat, apprimè boni. Neque tamen horum quenquam, nisi domi natum domique factum, habuit: quod est signum non solùm continentiae, sed etiam diligentiae. 5 Nam et non intemperanter concupiscere, quod a plurimis videas, continentis debet duci: et potiùs diligentiam, quàm pretio, parare, non mediocris est industriæ. Elegans, non magnificus; splendidus, non sumptuosus; omni diligentiam munditiem, non affluentiam, affectabat: 10 supellex modica, non multa, ut in neutram partem conspici posset. Nec hoc præteribo, quanquam nonnullis leve visum iri putem. Quum imprimis lautus esset eques Romanus, et non parùm liberaliter domum suam omnium ordinum homines invitaret, scimus, non ampliùs quàm terna millia æris, peræquè in singulos menses, ex ephemeride, eum expensum sumptui ferre solitum. Atque hoc non auditum, sed cognitum prædicamus. Sæpè enim propter familiaritatem domesticis rebus interfuimus. 20

XIV. Nemo in convivio ejus aliud acroama audivit, quàm anagnosten: quod nos quidem jucundissimum arbitramur. Neque unquam sine aliquâ lectione apud eum cœnatum est; ut non minùs animo, quàm ventre, convivæ delectarentur. Namque eos vocabat, quorum 25 mores a suis non abhorrent. Quum tanta pecuniæ facta esset accessio, nihil de quotidiano cultu mutavit, nihil de vitæ consuetudine: tantâque usus est moderatione, ut neque in sestertio vicies, quod a patre acceperat, parùm se splendidè gesserit, neque in sestertio 30 centies affluentius vixerit, quàm instituerat, parique fastigio steterit in utrâque fortunâ. Nullos habuit hortos, nullam suburbanam aut maritimam sumptuosam

villam, neque in Italiâ, præter Ardeatinum et Nomentanum, rusticum prædium: omnisque ejus pecuniæ reditus constabat in Epiroticis et urbanis possessionibus. Ex quo cognosci potest, eum usum pecuniæ, non magnitudine, sed ratione, metiri solitum.

5 XV. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat. Itaque ejus comitas non sine severitate erat, neque gravitas sine facilitate, ut difficile esset intellectu, utrùm eum amici magis vererentur, an amarent. Quidquid
10 rogabatur, religiosè promittebat; quòd non liberalis, sed levis, arbitrabatur, polliceri quod præstare non posset. Idem in nitendo quod semel annuisset, tantâ erat curâ, ut non mandatam sed suam rem videretur agere. Nunquam suscepti negotii eum pertæsum est.
15 Suam enim existimationem in eâ re agi putabat; quâ nihil habebat carius. Quo fiebat, ut omnia Ciceronum, Catonis, Marii, Hortensii, Auli Torquati, multorum præterea equitum Romanorum negotia procuraret. Ex quo judicari poterat, non inertiâ sed judicio fugisse
20 reipublicæ procurationem.

XVI. Humanitatis verò nullum afferre majus testimonium possum, quàm quòd adolescens idem seni Sullæ fuerit jucundissimus, senex adolescenti M. Bruto; cum æqualibus autem suis, Q. Hortensio et M. Cicerone, sic vixerit, ut judicare difficile sit, cui ætati fuerit aptissimus. Quanquam eum præcipuè dilexit Cicero, ut ne frater quidem ei Quintus carior fuerit aut familiarior. Ei rei sunt indicio, præter eos libros in quibus de eo facit mentionem, qui in vulgus sunt editi, sexdecim
25 volumina epistolarum, ab consulatu ejus usque ad extremum tempus ad Atticum missarum: quæ qui legat, non multùm desideret historiam contextam illorum temporum. Sic enim omnia de studiis principum, vitiis

ducum, mutationibus reipublicæ perscripta sunt, ut nihil in iis non appareat, et facilè existimari possit, prudentiam quodammodo esse divinationem. Non enim Cicero ea solùm, quæ vivo se acciderunt, futura prædixit: sed etiam, quæ nunc usu veniunt, cecinit 5 ut vates.

XVII. De pietate autem Attici quid plura commemorem? quum hoc ipsum verè gloriantem audierim in funere matris suæ, quam extulit annorum nonaginta, quum esset septem et sexaginta, *se nunquam cum matre 10 in gratiam redisse, nunquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate*, quam prope æqualem habebat. Quod est signum, aut nullam unquam inter eos querimoniam intercessisse, aut hunc eâ fuisse in suos indulgentiâ, ut, quos amare deberet, irasci eis nefas duceret. Ne- 15 que id fecit naturâ solùm, quanquam omnes ei paremus, sed etiam doctrinâ. Nam et principum philosophorum ita percepta habuit præcepta, ut iis ad vitam agendam, non ad ostentationem, uteretur.

XVIII. Moris etiam maiorum summus imitator fuit, 20 antiquitatisque amator: quam adeo diligenter habuit cognitam, ut eam totam in eo volumine exposuerit, quo magistratus ornavit. Nulla enim lex, neque pax, neque bellum, neque res illustris est populi Romani, quæ non in eo suo tempore sit notata; et, quod difficillimum 25 fuit, sic familiarum originem subtexit, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere. Fecit hoc idem separatim in aliis libris: ut M. Bruti rogatu Juniam familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enumeravit, notans, qui, a quo ortus, quos honores, qui- 30 busque temporibus, cepisset. Pari modo Marcelli Claudii, Marcellorum; Scipionis Cornelii, et Fabii Maximi, Fabiorum, et Æmiliorum quoque: quibus

libris nihil potest esse dulcius iis, qui aliquam cupiditatem habent notitiæ clarorum virorum. Attigit quoque poëticen : credimus, ne ejus experts esset suavitatis. Namque versibus, qui honore rerumque gestarum am-
 5 plitudine ceteros Romani populi præstiterunt, exposuit : ita, ut sub singulorum imaginibus facta magistratusque eorum non ampliùs quaternis quinisve versibus descripserit : quod vix credendum sit, tantas res tam breviter potuisse declarari. Est etiam liber Græcè confectus,
 10 *de consulatu Ciceronis.*

XIX. Hactenus Attico vivo edita hæc a nobis sunt. Nunc quoniam fortuna nos superstites ei esse voluit, reliqua persequemur, et, quantùm potuerimus, rerum exemplis lectores docebimus, sicut suprâ significavi-
 15 mus, *suos cuique mores plerùmque conciliare fortunam.* Namque hic contentus ordine equestri, quo erat ortus, in affinitatem pervenit imperatoris Divi [Julii] filii : quum jam antè familiaritatem ejus esset consecutus nullâ aliâ re, quàm elegantiâ vitæ, quâ ceteros ceperat
 20 principes civitatis, dignitate pari, fortunâ humiliore. Tanta enim prosperitas Cæsarem eum est consecuta, ut nihil ei non tribuerit fortuna, quod cuiquam antè detulerit, et conciliârit quod nemo adhuc civis Romanus quivit consequi. Nata autem est Attico neptis ex
 25 Agrippâ, cui virginem filiam collocârat. Hanc Cæsar, vix anniculam, Tiberio Claudio Neroni, Drusillâ nato, privigno suo, despondit : quæ conjunctio necessitudinem eorum sanxit, familiaritatem reddidit frequentiore.

XX. Quamvis ante hæc sponsalia non solùm, quum
 30 ab urbe abesset, nunquam ad suorum quenquam litteras misit, quin Attico mitteret, quid ageret, imprimis quid legeret ; quibusque in locis, et quamdiu esset moraturus : sed etiam quum esset in urbe, et propter suas infinitas

occupationes minùs sæpè quàm vellet Attico frueretur, nullus dies [tamen] temerè intercessit, quo non ad eum scriberet: quum modò aliquid de antiquitate ab eo requireret, modò aliquam ei quæstionem poëticam proponeret, interdum jocans ejus verbosiores eliceret epistolas. Ex quo accidit, quum ædes Jovis Feretrii, in Capitolio ab Romulò constituta, vetustate atque incuriâ detecta prolaberetur, ut Attici admonitu Cæsar eam reficiendam curaret. Neque verò ab M. Antonio minùs absens litteris colebatur: adeo ut accuratè ille ex ultimis terris, quid ageret, quid curæ sibi haberet, certiolem faceret Atticum. Hoc quale sit, faciliùs existimabit is, qui judicare poterit, quantæ sit sapientiæ, eorum retinere usum benevolentiamque, inter quos maximarum rerum non solùm æmulatio, sed obtrectatio tanta intercedebat, quantam fuit incidere necesse inter Cæsarem atque Antonium; quum se uterque principem non solùm urbis Romæ, sed orbis terrarum esse cuperet.

XXI. Tali modo quum septem et septuaginta annos complêssset, atque ad extremam senectutem non minùs dignitate, quàm gratiâ fortunâque crevisset; (multas enim hæreditates nullâ aliâ re quàm bonitate est consecutus) tantâque prosperitate usus esset valetudinis, ut annos triginta medicinâ non indiguisset: nactus est morbum, quem initio et ipse et medici contempserunt, Nam putârunt esse tenesmon; cui remedia celeria faciliaque proponebantur. In hoc quum tres menses sine ullis doloribus, præterquam quos ex curatione capiebat, consumpsisset; subitò tanta vis morbi in unum intestinum prorupit, ut extremo tempore per lumbos fistula putris eruperit. [Atque hoc priusquam ei accideret,] postquam in dies dolores accrescere febremque accessisse sensit, Agrippam generum ad se arcessi jussit, et

cum eo L. Cornelium Balbum, Sextumque Peducæum. Hos ut venisse vidit, in cubitum innixus; *quantam, inquit, curam diligentiamque in valetudine meâ tuendâ hoc tempore adhibuerim, quum vos testes habeam, nihil*
 5 *necesse est pluribus verbis commemorare. Quibus quoniam, ut spero, satisfeci, me nihil reliqui fecisse, quod ad sanandum me pertineret, reliquum est, ut egomet mihi consulam. Id vos ignorare nolui. Nam mihi stat, alere morbum desinere. Namque his diebus quidquid*
 10 *cibi potionisque sumpsi, ita produxi vitam, ut auxerim dolores sine spe salutis. Quare a vobis peto primùm, ut consilium probetis meum: deinde, ne frustrâ dehortando conemini.*

XXII. Hâc oratione habitâ tantâ constantiâ vocis
 15 *atque vultûs, ut non ex vitâ, sed ex domo in domum videretur migrarê, quum quidem Agrippa eum flens atque osculans oraret atque obsecraret, ne ad id, quod natura cogeret, ipse quoque acceleraret; et quoniam tum quoque posset temporibus superesse, se sibi suisque*
 20 *reservaret; preces ejus taciturnâ suâ obstinatione depressit. Sic quum biduum cibo se abstinuisset, subito febris decessit, leviorque morbus esse cœpit. Tamen propositum nihilo seciûs peregit. Itaque die quinto pòst quàm id consilium inierat, pridie Kalendas Aprilis,*
 25 *Cn. Domitio, C. Sosio Coss., decessit. Elatus est in lecticulâ; ut ipse præscripserat, sine ullâ pompâ funeris, comitantibus omnibus bonis, maximâ vulgi frequentiâ. Sepultus est juxta viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem, in monumento Quinti Cæcili, avunculi sui.*

NOTES.

PREFACE.

In the preface the author apologizes for exhibiting the great men of other countries in their real characters and habits, when these are so different from those of the Romans, for whom he wrote ; and upbraids the ignorance and folly of those, *who think nothing right, except what agrees with their own customs.*

1. *Non dubito, fore.* *Dubito*, with a negation, is often followed, as here, by an infinitive. See p. 26, l. 3 ; p. 105, l. 24, and other places. Without a negation, it is followed by *an, quin* or *utrùm*, with the subjunctive. See p. 35, l. 17, and elsewhere.—*Hoc genus scripturæ* : this refers, not to the style, but to the facts related of the great men.

3. *Personis* : not *person* ; but, properly, *a mask* of an actor ; from *per* and *sonare*, ‘to sound through,’ because they were so constructed as to increase the sound of the voice. *Persona*, ‘a mask,’ soon came to signify the *part acted* ; and in general, *the part which a man acts in the world, his standing.*

4. *Commemorari* : ‘that it is commemorated.’ Used impersonally, or with the following clause as accusative before it.

6. *Litterarum Græcarum* : ‘Grecian literature ;’ or rather, a knowledge of the Greeks, derived from books.

9. *Honesta atque turpia.* These words do not always denote what is morally *honourable* and *base* ; but sometimes mean only *decorous* and *indecorous*.

11. *Secutos* : scilicet *esse*.—*Enim* : this word is often used to introduce an illustration, and may be rendered, *for example.*

12. *Summo viro* : ‘one of the greatest men.’ This is a good illustration of the want of articles in the Latin language. If

we here put the article *the*, it reads, 'the greatest man of the Athenians;' which cannot be said of Cimon. If we put the article *a*, it makes 'a greatest man;' which, though not good English, yet means the same as what is here intended.—*Sororem germanam*: 'his sister by blood.' She was his sister only by the father's side; that is, she had the same father, but not the same mother. See also p. 22, l. 5.

13. *Quippe quum*: 'since forsooth.'

15. *Nefas*: 'an impiety, a profanation.' *Fas*, *nefas*, and their derivatives, properly signify what is *right* and *wrong* in the *sight of the gods*.—*Laudi ducitur adolescentulis*. Gram. R. XXII. Two datives are very common in Nepos.

16. *Quàm plurimos*: 'as many as possible.' Gr. R. XXXIX. Obs. 3. 'QUAM.'—*Lacedæmoni*: an ancient form of the ablative.

19. *Olympiæ*. For an account of the Olympic games, and for information that may be desirable in relation to the proper names generally, see the Index.

2 1. *Quæ.....ponuntur*. Construction; *omnia quæ ponuntur apud nos partim infamia, partim humilia atque remota ab honestate*.—*Ponuntur*: 'are set down.'—*Remota ab honestate*: 'far from honourable.'

4. *Quem.....convivium*: 'For what Roman is ashamed to take his wife to a banquet?'

6. *Materfamilias*: 'housewife,' in the higher sense of the term.

7. *In celebritate versatur*: 'converses, or appears, in company.' *Celebritas* may refer to the house, and then means the apartments where company is received; or it may have a more public reference, meaning 'the mixing freely in society.' Cicero frequently uses *celebritas* for an *assembly of the more honourable persons*.

12. *Tum.....tum*: 'not only.....but also.' So *quum.....tum*.

I. MILTIADES.

CHAP. I. Ancestry and character of Miltiades: The Delphic oracle appoints him leader of the colony to Chersonesus: His

demand of the Lemnians, and their answer. II. He establishes the colony at Chersonesus with great ability and success; takes the Lemnians at their word; and reduces other islands. III. His proposition to destroy Darius's bridge over the Danube being rejected, he returns to Athens. IV. Darius invades Greece: Athens appoints ten generals, among whom is Miltiades. V. Battle of Marathon, and defeat of the Persians. VI. The reward bestowed by the Athenians upon Miltiades. VII. His expedition against the island of Paros failing, he is tried on a charge of treason, and fined fifty talents; which being unable to pay, he is thrown into prison, where he ends his days. VIII. Jealousy of the Athenians against him.

1. *Miltiades.....majorum*. See the Index, under *Miltiades*, *Codrus* and *Cimon*. 3

2. *Modestia*: here, 'propriety of conduct,' but often the same as *moderatio*.

3. *Maximè floureret*: 'was in the highest estimation or reputation.'—*Eâque ætate*: Gram. R. VII. or perhaps, R. LVI. See p. 29, l. 31. Constructions under the former of these rules are very frequent with this author.

4. *Ut.....judicârunt*. Construction: *Ut sui cives possent jam non solùm sperare bene de eo, sed etiam confidere, eum futurum esse talem, qualem judicârunt eum cognitum*,—'that he would be such as they had deemed him from acquaintance.'

6. *Chersonesum*. Gr. R. LIV. Obs. 2; i. e. R. LI. The names of the smaller islands are, in general, the same as the names of the towns upon them; but Nepos often makes other names follow R. LI. besides the names of towns.

7. *Cujus generis*: that is, *the colonists*.

10. *Quo potissimùm duce uterentur*: 'what leader they might employ with the greatest advantage.'

12. *Armis erat dimicandum*: 'they must contend in arms.'

14. *Futura*. See note to p. 1, l. 11. Gr. R. IV. Obs. 4.

18. *Idque.....postulâsset*: sc. *ut*; thus, *postulâsset ut Lemnii*. Gr. R. LX. Obs. 5.

1. *Adversùm tenet*: 'blows adverse.'—*Proficiscentibus* is governed in the dative by *adversùm*. Gr. R. XLI. 4

11. *Dignitate regiâ*. Gr. R. VII. See note to p. 3, l. 3.

12. *Imperium* here means *military command*.

13. *Consecutus*: sc. *est*. This verb is very often understood.—(2) *Ed seciùs*. The ablatives *eo*, *hoc* and *quo*, are often prefixed to comparatives, (Gr. R. LXI. under Obs. 5.) and are regarded as adverbs. *Ed magis*, ‘by that more;’ *hoc magis*, ‘by this more;’ but both more easily, ‘so much the more:’ and *ed* in particular is more elegantly rendered by an emphatic *the*, thus, *ed seciùs*, ‘the less.’ *Quò* is equivalent to *ut....ed*, separated by a clause; *quò faciliùs*, ‘that.....the more easily.’ All of them are often best rendered by *the*.

15. *Ut.....profectus*. Construction: *Ut obtineret imperium perpetuò, non minùs voluntate eorum, qui miserant eum, quàm illorum, cum quibus erat profectus*.

20. *Se.....habere*. *Dixit* is to be supplied, though it is omitted by the author by mentally continuing the sense of *dixerant* in the preceding clause. It should be, *autem dixit se habere domum Chersonesi*. *Dixit* is often understood in constructions of the accusative before the infinitive.

22. *Etsi præter opinionem res ceciderat*: ‘although the affair had fallen out beyond their expectations.’

23. *Non dicto.....capti*: sc. *suo*, ‘their promise.’ Properly, they were not taken by their promise; because they made it on the ground that his *home* was at Athens.

32. *Quibus.....imperia*: ‘to whom severally he had given the perpetual government of the cities of the same *countries*.’ *Ipsarum* does not agree with *urbium*, but is governed by it in the genitive, and refers to *Ioniâ et Æolide*, with which it agrees in gender.

33. *Sic.....potestate*. Construction: *Enim putavit se sic facillimè retenturum sub suâ potestate illos loquentes Græcâ linguâ, qui incolerent Asiam*.

5 2. *Quibus* refers to *amicis*.

4. *Cui* refers to *numero*.

5. *Malè rem gerere*: ‘was pursuing a disastrous campaign.’—*Rem gerere*, used mostly of warlike operations, means not so much *to manage*, as *to drive forward a business, to achieve, accomplish, execute, to push a successful campaign*.

9. *Non solum Europam fore tutam*: ‘that not only Europe would be safe.’ See note to p. 4, l. 20.

11. *Dominatione et periculo*. The former means the actual

government of the Persians ; and the latter, the danger of coming under it again.

16. *Non idem.....multitudini.* Construction : *idem non expedire ipsis, qui, tenerent summas imperii, et multitudini* : ' that the same thing was not expedient to themselves, who had the supreme command, and to the multitude, the populace.'

19. *Adeo se abhorrere* : ' that he was so repugnant.'

24. *Cujus ratio* : ' whose purpose.'

25. *Valuit* : ' prevailed.' It often means *to be superior, to excel, to be of force among other things.*

26. *Quum.....dominationi.* Construction : *quum fuerit amicior libertati omnium, quàm suæ dominationi.*

31. *Ducenta, &c.* *Millia* is to be construed after *ducenta*, as well as after *decem* ; and this construction is of very frequent occurrence. We sometimes use a similar phraseology in English, as, This man is worth 20, and that 30 thousand dollars.

6. *Is abest ab oppido* : i. e. from Athens.

7. *Hoc tumultu.* *Tumultus* is used of a *sudden and unexpected attack*, on account of the *uproar* which ensues ; but it may be questioned whether it is not here applied to the Persian army itself, on account of its numbers and perhaps disorder ; as if to call it a *mob*.

12. *Prætores* : used for *military commanders* by Nepos.

15. *Acie.* This word, in a military sense, is nearly the same as our military word *line* ; and here means a *pitched battle*, wherein the two armies were opposed to each other, *line to line*.

17. *Et civibus animum accessurum, &c.* See note to p. 4, l. 20. He said ' that both courage would be inspired in the citizens, when they saw that their bravery was not despaired of,' that is, by the generals. *Desperari* is used impersonally ; as well as *auderi*, in the next line.

22. *Ea.* *Civitas* is understood, and is omitted by a very natural ellipsis, because just used in the preceding line.—*Mille*, which generally agrees with the noun, here governs it in the genitive.

26. *Auctoritate.* This word can rarely be rendered by its English derivative *authority* : it properly means *authorship*, i. e. *the act of originating* a thing, as a law, *the moving* a thing, *proposition, instigation, influence.*

29. *E regione* : 'according to the nature of the ground.'

30. *Prælium commiserunt* : 'they joined battle, *or*, engaged.'

7 6. *Valuerunt*. See note to page 5, l. 24.

7. *Profligârint* : 'overthrew.' *Prostravit*, in the tenth line, means the same. Both signify, literally, *to throw to the ground*, and are used only of a complete overthrow, from which there is no recovery.

10. *Opes* : 'forces.'

12. *Quò faciliùs*. See note to p. 4, l. 13, (2).

19. *Pæcile* : literally, *The Chequered* : a celebrated hall at Athens, so called from the pictures there exhibited, which divided its walls into squares.

21. *Isque hortaretur milites, præliumque committeret* : 'and he was exhorting the soldiers, and was engaging in the fight :'
i. e. he was so represented in the picture.

28. *Vi expugnavit* : 'he reduced by force.' See also next page, l. 10.

32. *Vineis ac testudinibus*. The *vineæ* were composed of timber and boards, covered with wicker work and hides, and were moveable : the *testudines* were sloping roofs, attached to the walls : the object of both was to protect the besiegers from the weapons and missiles thrown from the walls.

33. *Quum jam in eo esset, ut oppido potiretur* : 'when he was already *on the point* of taking possession of the town.'

8 4. *Utrisque venit in opinionem* : 'it was the opinion of both.'

11. *Infectis rebus discessisset* : 'he left things unfinished.'

13. *Verba fecit* : 'made a speech.' *Verba facere* is used of *extemporaneous*, in contradistinction from *written* discourses.

14. *Causâ cognitâ* : 'the case being heard.'

15. *Lis*, which means a *lawsuit*, is used also for the result of the suit, *damages*, or a *fine*.

16. *Quinquaginta talentis*. Rollin, in his *Ancient History*, estimates the talent at 1000 crowns, equal to \$1100; which would make this fine to be \$55,000.

26. *Nam Chersonesi.....dominationem*. Construction : *Nam omnes illos annos, quos habitârat Chersonesi, obtinuerat perpetuam dominationem*.

31. *Autem* : 'now.' It often expresses mere continuation.—*Tyranni*. *Tyrannus*, as here defined, is by no means equivalent

to the English word *tyrant*, but is nearer to our *usurper*; that is, one who by any means takes the supreme power out of the hands of the people, and exercises it himself.

33. *Quum.....tum*. See note to p. 2, l. 12.

2. *Auctoritas*. See note to p. 6, l. 26.

9

II. THEMISTOCLES.

CHAP. I. His extraction, and private and public character. II. He is appointed to conduct an expedition against Corcyra: He increases the fleet: Xerxes invades Greece; and the Athenians betake themselves to their ships. III. The battle of Thermopylæ: The naval engagement at Artemisium. IV. Xerxes burns Athens: Themistocles opposes, firmly and alone, the plans of his affrighted countrymen, and the other Greeks; and by false information induces Xerxes to hazard the battle of Salamis. V. Again by false information, Themistocles rids Greece of the Barbarian. VI. By the advice of Themistocles, the Athenians build the port Piræus, and begin to repair the walls of the city: Envy of the Spartans, and their attempt to stop the rebuilding of Athens: They are defeated by a crafty plan of Themistocles, and the city is rebuilt. VII. The sequel of this plan. VIII. Through the fear and suspicion of the Athenians, Themistocles is banished by the ostracism, and seeks refuge from place to place. IX. His letter to Artaxerxes. X. His interview with, promises to, and rewards from, the king: His death.

6. *Neocli*. The proper genitive is *Neoclis*. Variations of this kind are found in particular cases: thus *Achilli* is sometimes put for *Achillis*.—*Hujus vitia.....virtutibus*: ‘the vices of his opening or early youth are compensated by great virtues.’

10. *Acharnanam, civem*: ‘a free woman of *Acharnæ*,’ a village of Attica, not far from Athens. The inhabitants of Attica were of three classes: 1. *Citizens*; i. e. *freemen*, possessing all the rights of citizenship: 2. *Sojourners*; foreigners or their descendants, who constantly resided in Attica, but did not possess those rights: 3. *Slaves*. *Civem* here signifies that this

woman was of the class of *free citizens* : and it was of the greatest importance to know this ; because, though the citizens often took wives from the other classes, yet these were not *marriages* in the eye of the law ; and children were considered illegitimate, unless both their parents were of the class of *free citizens*.

12. *Liberiūs*. Gr. R. LXI. under Obs. 3.—*Rem familiarem* : ‘the family substance.’ *Negligere* means not only to neglect, but to squander.

15. *Sine.....extingui*. Construction : *eam posse non extingui, sine, &c.*

19. *Celeriterque.....reperiebat*. Construction : *que celeriter reperiebat ea, quæ erant opus*. The antecedent is often understood, particularly when it is a demonstrative pronoun.

20. *Neque.....erat*. Const. : *neque erat ille minūs promptus in gerendis rebus, quàm in excogitandis iis*. Note to p. 5, l. 5.

23. *Illustraretur* : ‘he became distinguished.’

27. *Ferociorem*. Not fierce, but warlike, or formidable.

28. *Ex metallis*. ‘The mines,’ of silver, on mount Laurion, in Attica.—*Redibat* : ‘accrued.’—*Interiret* : ‘was exhausted.’

10 10. *Navium longarum* : ‘ships of war.’—11, *Navium onerariarum* : ‘transports ;’ i. e. vessels laden with provisions.

13. *Cujus de adventu quum fama, &c.* : ‘when the news of whose arrival, &c.’

14. *Maximè peti* : ‘to be chiefly aimed at.’

18. *Id responsum quò valeret* : ‘whither that answer tended or pointed,’ i. e. what it designed should be done.

21. *Eum enim.....lignæum* : literally, ‘for that was signified by the god as the wooden wall :’—or rather,—‘for that *was* the wooden wall, *which* was signified by the god.’ Many, however, would construe it in neither of these ways ; but the first is dictated by the order of the words, and the second is the same idea expressed in better English. The passage is recommended to the student’s attention, as many such occur.

11 2. *Classariūs* : ‘the marines.’

4. *Pari prælio discesserant* : ‘they withdrew from an equal contest.’

6. *Superâsset* : literally, ‘should be above, or, should go above ;’ i. e. ‘should sail around Eubœa.’ So, *promontorium superare, &c.* is of frequent use.

16. *Et universos pares esse posse aiebat* : 'and said that united they might be equal' to their enemies.—*Aiebat.....testabatur*. The former means simply *to say*; but the latter has reference to giving testimony, and means, *to assert with solemn confidence*, as if *to take one's oath*.

17. *Idque.....affirmabat*. Construction : *que Eurybiadi, regi, &c., affirmabat id fore*.

20. *Quem*. See note to p. 9, l. 19. *Misit illum de servis suis, quem habuit, &c.*

23. *Bellum confecturum* : i. e. *eum confecturum esse bellum*.

25. *Ed valebat* : 'so far succeeded.'

26. *Subesse* : 'was concealed.'

32. *Hic* : i. e. 'Barbarus,' namely, *Xerxes*.

33. *Opprimere* : 'to crush, ruin, overthrow, destroy.'

1. *Gradu depulsus est*. The phrase is borrowed from the gladiators. *Gradus* is the *position chosen*. *De gradu dejici*, 'to be thrown down from the position;' *de gradu depelli*, 'to be driven from the position.' *Eodem* refers to Themistocles. 12

2. *Certiore eum fecit*. This means more than merely to *inform*, or *apprise*; as it implies that *pains* were taken to do it; and may be rendered, *sent him word* or *assured him*. It is often used of one's self: *certiorem se fecit*, 'took pains to ascertain.'

3. *Id agi* : 'that exertions were making.' This is a peculiar phrase: the pronoun *id* has no antecedent, but refers to the following clause; being used superfluously, and always followed by *ut* with the subjunctive, where the pronoun itself would be omitted in English, with the following verb in the infinitive. The above sentence literally is, 'that this was in agitation, namely, that the bridge might be destroyed:' whereas in English we should say, 'that it was in agitation to destroy the bridge.'

5. *Idque ei persuasit* : 'and he made him believe it.'

12. *Post hominum memoriam*. This clause qualifies *maxima* : 'the greatest fleet, since the memory of man.'

14. *Quum.....uterentur*. 'For since the Phalerean port, which the Athenians made use of, was neither large nor good.' See note to p. 10, l. 21. Many such *simple sentences* occur, which can be rendered into good English only by being considered as *compound*; that is, by being made into *two*; supplying the *rela-*

tive in the first, and some form of the verb *to be* in the second.

19. *Præcipuo periculo suo* : 'at his own particular peril.

21. *Negarent oportere, &c.* Here, 'to deny that it is necessary to have a thing,' is used for 'to affirm that it was necessary not to have it.' *To deny is to affirm the negative* ; and the negative part of *negarent* should here be transferred to *haberi*, or to *ullam* ; thus, 'they might affirm or maintain that it was necessary that any city should not be had, i. e. that no city should be had, beyond the Peloponnesus.' A similar expression occurs in French,—*il ne faut pas faire*, 'it is not necessary to do,' meaning, 'it is necessary not to do.'

23. *Hoc.....volebant.* 'This looked (pointed, tended) far otherwise (in a far other direction,—to a far other object) than they wished it to seem.' *Atque* and *ac* often mean *than*.

28. *Quàm infirmissimos.* See note to p. 1, l. 16.

29. *Muros instrui.* Not *were built*, but *were building* ; though *were being built* is the true grammatical English.

30. *His.....dixerunt.* Note with care what words refer to the Spartans, and what to the Athenians, in this sentence.

13 2. *Opus facerent* : 'should carry forward the work.'

3. *Profanus.* From *pro*, 'before, without,' and *fanum*, 'a temple,' also, 'a consecrated plot of ground.' *Profanus* therefore means what was outside this plot.

9. *Noluit* : 'chose not.' *Volo* and *nolo* can rarely be rendered *to be willing*, *to wish*, and *not to be willing*, *not to wish*. Both imply something more positive ; 'to choose,' and 'to choose not.'—(2) *Dedit operam* : 'used his endeavours, bent his exertions, applied himself.'

13. *Sunt consecuti* : 'followed.' The compound, for the simple verb.

16. *Apud eos contendit.* Not 'contended with them,' but 'before them ;' or rather, 'complained to them.' *His*, in the next clause, means the *Ephori* ; as this pronoun refers to the persons or things last mentioned.

17. *Illos viros.....mittere.* Construction : *illos mittere bonos, &c.*

19. *Gestus est ei mos* : 'compliance is yielded to him.' *Morem gerere*, 'to comply.'

25. *Athenienses.....fecisse.* Construction: *Athenienses, suo consilio, sepsisse muris suos publicos que privatos Deos ac penates, (quod possent facere communi jure gentium) [ut] possent quò [eò] faciliùs defendere eos ab hoste; neque eo fecisse, quod esset inutile Græciæ.—Quò faciliùs.* See note to p. 4, l. 13, (2).

32. *Qui id potiùs intuerentur, quod, &c.* 'Who had their eye upon (or, were intent upon) that, rather, which was advantageous to their own domination, than *that* which *was so* to all Greece.'

3. *Recepturi: sc. sunt.*

14

6. *Testarum suffragiis:* 'by the vote of shells,' called the *ostracism*. There was at Athens, near the market, a place fenced in with rails, into which any citizen might throw a *shell* or *tile*, on which he had written the name of any great man whom he wished to have banished. At stated periods, these were counted by the archons; and if they exceeded 6,000, the person whose name was found on the majority, was banished for ten years. His property, however, was not confiscated; but was preserved for him till his return. Some say that the names were written on *shells*; and others, on *tiles*, or pieces of broken earthen ware: and the latter is the more probable, as the word *suffragium*, derived from *sub* and *frangere*, means a *small fragment*; and was probably adopted to signify a *vote*, because votes were written on such pieces.—*Argos*: not the accusative plural, but the singular of the third declension, neuter gender; *Argos*, gen. *Argeos* or *Argis*, as in line 13, below. Greek nouns of the third declension will be often met with in this work.

11. *Crimine:* 'accusation or indictment.'

18. *Quò.....tueretur.* Construction: [ut] *tueretur se receptum quò [eò] majore religione.* See note to p. 4, l. 13, (2).—*Religione*: this word is used by Nepos to signify *good faith, religious obligation*.—*Tueretur*: the primitive signification of this word is *to look upon, to see, to fix the eye upon*; and therefore its derivative, *tutus*, meant a thing that was *seen*, a thing *under the eye*, and therefore *safe*: and hence *tueor* came to signify *to look after the safety of a thing, to watch over, to provide, to make sure*; and may be rendered by one of these above, or by *see*, which is often used in this sense.

22. *Quam præstitit* : 'which he made good, performed, fulfilled.'

24. *Prodidit*. Not betrayed, but 'gave up.'—*Ut consuleret sibi* : 'that he should take care for himself.'

26. *Quod*. See note to p. 9, l. 19. *Præsidii* refers to the means of subsistence.

27. *In navem ascendit* : 'embarked on board a ship.'

30. *Sibi esse pereundum*. Gr. R. XXXII. No. I.

33. *Diem noctemque* : 'a day and a night,' or 'day and night.' The former is the more probable ; since, in the latter sense, the plural is more common.

15 1. *In salo*. *Salum* means, not the *high sea*, the *deep* ; but what may be nearly equivalent to *soundings* : and therefore the ship might be *in ancoris*, and yet be *procul ab insulâ*.

3. *Gratiam retulit*. *Gratiam referre*, to express thanks by actions ; *gratiam habere*, to entertain sentiments of gratitude : *gratias agere*, to express thanks by words.

7. *Proximus erat, qui*. See note to p. 9, l. 19.

14. *Ipse* : i. e. 'ego *ipse* esse cœpi.' In the text, *ipse*, though here in the first person, is mentally referred to *cœpit* at the end.

16. *Eum certiorem feci*. See note to p. 12, l. 2.—*Id agi*. See note to p. 12, l. 3.

23. *Colloqui*, and also *loqui*, are often used actively, i. e. with an accusative, and may be rendered by the familiar expression *to talk over* ; but the ablative is more common,—thus, *colloqui aliquid*, or *de aliquâ re*.

27. *Litteris sermonique Persarum* : 'to learning to read and speak the Persian language.' The literal meaning is obvious, but this is the sense in English.—(2) *Apud Regem*. Not *cum rege* : the latter means *with the king* personally ; but the former, *at the palace of the king*, *at the king's court*, familiarly, *at the king's*. *Apud eum*, in French *chez lui*, means *at his house*. To converse *with a person*, and to converse *at his house*, are very different things.

28. *Verba fecisse*. See note to p. 8, l. 14.

16 3. *Redibant*. See note to page 9, l. 23.

11. *Quum.....desperaret*. Construction : *quum desperaret se posse præstare ea, quæ pollicitus esset, &c.*

13. *Idem.....prodidit*. Construction : *Idem prodidit memoriæ, ejus ossa, &c.*

III. ARISTIDES.

I. Public character and singular rectitude of Aristides : His banishment, and recall. II. He heads the Athenians at the battle of Platæa : He is in command, together with Pausanias the Spartan, in the battles of the Grecian fleet against Mardonius ; and procures the acknowledgement, by all Greece, of the superiority of Athens over Sparta. III. The public confidence in him : His poverty ; and death.

18. *Obtrectârunt inter se.* This verb is generally used in a bad sense, to express *malicious opposition* ; but does not necessarily imply any thing more than *rivalry*, or *opposition of views and motives*. It may be rendered here, 'for they *always* opposed each other.'

20. *Abstinentiâ* : 'disinterestedness,'—refraining from what belongs to others.

21. *Quod.* The attendant sentence is the antecedent of *quod*, which is therefore neuter. See Gr. R. LVII. under Obs. 2.

23. *Testulâ illâ.* See note to p. 14, l. 6.

24. *Qui quidem*, &c. The author refers to the historical fact too abruptly. He supposes Aristides to be present at an assembly of the people in the forum, to perceive that the feelings of the people cannot be appeased, and to be in the act of retiring (*cedensque*).

5. *Sexto ferè anno, quàm* : i. e. *pòst quàm*. *Pòst* and *antè* 17 are often omitted before *quàm*, in expressions of time, where no ambiguity would be occasioned.

7. *Autem.* See note to p. 8, l. 31.

13. *Æquitatis* : 'comity.' Used of the manners, and implies such as do not assume a superiority, but acknowledge an equality.

19. *Intemperantiâ* : 'haughtiness.' It is the opposite of *æquitas*, and means *despotic and overbearing manners*.

22. *Quò facilius.* See note to p. 4, l. 13, (2).

24. *Ad classes.....constitueret.* Construction : *Aristides delectus, qui constitueret quantum pecuniæ quæque civitas daret ad ædificandas classes, &c.*—*qui constitueret* : 'to apportion.'

28. *Voluerunt.* See note to p. 9, l. 13.

30. *Quâ abstinentiâ.* See Gr. R. VII.

IV. PAUSANIAS.

I. His character and exploits : He conquers Mardonius, and arrogantly sends a trophy to Delphi. II. His ambition and secret treason : He is recalled, tried and fined. III. He returns to the army of his own accord ; assumes the royal equipage ; behaves with great haughtiness ; is recalled by the *scytala* of the Ephori ; is thrown into prison ; but is set at liberty for want of proof. IV. He abuses the confidence of Argilius ; who betrays him to the Ephori : Their plan to make him betray himself. V. He takes refuge in the temple of Minerva ; the doors of which being blocked up, and the roof taken off, he perishes of hunger and exposure : His burial.

18 25. *Byzantio expugnato* : 'at the sacking of Byzantium.'

19 5. *Affinitate* : 'affinity.' The Latin and the English both mean the same, i. e. *relation by marriage*, never *by blood or birth* : the term for this is *consanguinitas*, 'consanguinity.'—*Des ei filiam tuam nuptum*. Gr. R. XXXVII. Obs. 2.

9. *Certum* : 'trustworthy.'—*Face* for *fac* was used in the earlier times ; but afterwards became obsolete. *Mittas face* seems a periphrasis. Gr. R. LX. Obs. 5.

12. *Collaudat*. The preposition in composition strengthens the meaning ; it is equivalent to *valde laudat*.

16. *In quo facto*. The preposition expresses the continuance of the action. The phrase may be rendered, *during this proceeding*.

17. *Accusatus capitis* : 'being capitally indicted,' i. e. 'of a capital crime ;' in this case, *treason*. Gr. R. XXIII. Obs. 2.

23. *Cultum* : 'style of living.'

25. *Qui*. See note to p. 9, l. 19.

26. *Aditum.....dabat*. Construction : *iis petentibus aditum conveniendi, non dabat eum*.—*Aditum conveniendi* is by some thought to mean no more than *aditum* alone, *access* : but *convenire* is often used to signify *calling upon*, or *visiting* familiarly, as between equals ; which intercourse was probably common before, between Pausanias and the other officers of the army. But we are told just above, *apparatu regio utebatur* ; and there-

fore he did not wish to acknowledge his former acquaintances. See p. 46, l. 30.

31. *Scytalá*. At Sparta, when the magistrates gave commission to any commander of the fleet or army, they took two round straight sticks, exactly alike; keeping one themselves, and giving the other to the commander: and when they wished to make any communication to him, they cut a long narrow strap from a skin, and wrapping it around their own stick, in such manner that the edges should exactly meet, they wrote upon it what they desired; then taking it off, sent it to him. This being wrapped, in the same manner, around his stick, brought the parts of the writing together at the edges, so that it could be easily read; which would not be the case, if it were applied to a stick of any other size. The name is derived from the Greek word which signifies *skin*.

33. *Capitis eum damnaturos*: 'would condemn him to death.' See note to p. 19, l. 17.

5. *Eò magis*: 'the more for that;' usually, 'so much the more.' 20

11. *Argui*: 'to be convicted.'

13. *Judicari*. Impersonal: literally, 'that it should be judged;' properly, 'that judgment should be given.'—*Expectandum*, sc. *esse*: 'that waiting should be;' properly, 'that they should wait.' Gr. R. XXXII. No. I. Obs. 1.

19. *Vincula epistolæ laxavit*. Letters were usually wrapped in a piece of cloth, around which a string was tied, with a seal placed upon the knot.

23. *Gravitas*: 'the considerate prudence.'

28. *Nefas*. See note to p. 1, l. 15.

29. *Eò ille index confugit*, &c. i. e. as if to preserve his life, for which he was in fear from Pausanias. The temples of the gods were an inviolable refuge, as it was the greatest impiety to lay hands on one who had fled thither.

11. *In itinere.....intellexit*. Construction: *e vultu cujusdam* 21
Ephori, qui cupiebat admonere eum, intellexit insidias fieri sibi, ut comprehenderetur in itinere, quum esset jam in eo.

19. *Magno natu*: 'of great age.' Gr. R. VII. Obs. 2.

23. *Cujus.....dati*. Construction: *Quum nonnulli dicerent oportere corpus cujus mortui inferri eòdem, quò hi illati sunt, qui, &c.*

V. CIMON.

I. Cimon's hard fortune in early life ; from which he is relieved by his sister and wife, Elpinice. II. He soon becomes popular, and is made a commander : Several of his exploits are enumerated. III. Through envy the Athenians banish him ten years by the *ostracism* ; of which, however, they soon repent, and recall him : He negotiates a peace between them and the Lacedæmonians ; and dies on an expedition against Cyprus. IV. Regret of the Athenians : Instances of Cimon's liberality and beneficence.

22 2. *Decessisset* : 'deceased.'

5. *Sororem germanam*. See note to p. 1, l. 12.

7. *Eodem patre natus*. "The Athenians were forbidden to marry sisters by the same mother, but not those by the same father." POTTER.

8. *Hujus conjugii cupidus*. Construction : *cupidus conjugii hujus*. *Hujus* means Elpinice, and is governed by *conjugii* in the genitive.

10. *Egit cum Cimone* : 'proposed to Cimon.' See note to p. 12, l. 3.

12. *Pecuniam soluturum* : 'would discharge the money.' *Pecuniam solvere* is used only in the sense of *discharging a debt* ; and cannot, therefore, mean here that he wished to *give money* for the woman ; but that he would *discharge the fine* of fifty talents, which had been imposed on Miltiades, and for which his son Cimon was, by the laws of Athens, held responsible.

16 *Præstitisset*. See page 14, l. 22, and the note.

23. *Primum imperator.....fugavit*, &c. 'when he was first made commander, or, the first time he was made commander, he put to flight.' The true meaning cannot be expressed in English, except by supplying some such words. See note to p. 12, l. 14.

23 3. *Sessores* : 'inhabitants.' It is not known that this word is thus used in any other place.

15. *Desiderium*. This word implies *a desire for a thing once possessed, together with regret for its loss*. Both the noun and

the corresponding verb may often be well rendered by *regret*. See line 25, below.

18. *Contendere Lacedæmonem* : 'to go directly to Sparta.'

23. *Ne quis.....frueretur*. Construction : *ne quis impediretur, quò minùs frueretur ejus rebus, quibus quisque vellet frui* : 'lest any one should be prevented from enjoying, &c. See note to p. 4, l. 13, (2).

32. *Aliquem offensum fortunâ* : 'any one whom he met by chance.' This is unquestionably the true interpretation ; and *offensum* alone would be nearly the same, as the verb means *to meet*, or rather *to light upon*. The passage has generally been supposed to mean *one to whom fortune is unfavourable*.

VI. LYSANDER.

I. Causes of his fame : He conquers the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, and subjects them to the Spartans : His great ambition : He establishes the decemvirate in all the Grecian states. II. His cruelty and perfidy to the Thasians. III. His attempt to abolish the regal office at Lacedæmon ; and to bribe the oracles of Delphi, Dodona, and Jupiter Ammon, for that purpose : By the priests of this last, he is accused to the Ephori ; and acquitted : He is slain in a war against Thebes : The oration found in his house after his death. IV. He becomes his own accuser, by means of the letter of Pharnabazus.

11. *Confecisse* : properly, 'to have put a stop to ;' though we 24 do not use this English expression in reference to persons, as here ; but to actions.—*Ratione* : not *manner*, but a *well digested plan*.

13. *Immodestiâ* : 'want of discipline.'

14. *Dicto audientes imperatoribus*. Gr. R. XII. Obs. 5, second part.

21. *Impotentem dominationem*. *Impotens* properly means *not having power over* ; thus, *impotens iræ*, 'one who has not power over his anger.' It is often applied abstractly to *things*, as if *sui* were understood : thus, in the present case, a *love of*

rule which has no power over itself, an immoderate love of rule.' See the second sense of *impotens* in the dictionaries.

26. *Qui*. See note to p. 9, l. 19.—*Studuissent*: 'favoured.' Gr. R. XVII, Obs. 4.—*Ejectis*: sc. *illis*.

- 25 2. *Hospitio contineretur*: 'was restrained by his hospitality,' say, 'was beholden to.'—*Aut.....confirmárat*. Construction: *aut confirmárat fide, se fore proprium illius*: 'or solemnly promised that he would be forever his.' *Proprius* implies what is constant either in time or quality. See it so applied to *munera*, p. 37, l. 30.

14. **** Something is evidently wanting here, in the text, since there is nothing stated that makes this an instance of Lysander's cruelty and perfidy. The manner in which he deceived the Thasians, was this:—They were the partizans of Athens, and of course the enemies of Sparta, as these two states were almost always rivals. On his landing, therefore, many of the principal inhabitants secreted themselves. He assembled the people in the temple of Hercules, and solemnly assured them that the past was forgiven and forgotten. Those who were concealed, then came openly forward. A few days afterwards, when they supposed themselves in the midst of security, he attacked them unawares and destroyed them.

15. ** *hi decemviraalem*. Something seems to have preceded these words, though the reading in the text is strictly according to the manuscripts; except that *suam* is enclosed in brackets, as it is probably not genuine. The common editions have *sui* after *potestatem*, but it is not to be found in the manuscripts.

16. *Sustulerunt*. This is not from *suffero*, but is generally used as the preterite of *tollere*, which occurs with the same meaning in the next line, and whose proper preterite is obsolete.—*Quo dolore*: rather *provocation* than *resentment*; the effect being put for the cause.

20. *Id non potuisset*. Construction: '*potuisset non facere or efficere id*. See p. 26, l. 26.

23. *Accusatus hoc crimine*: 'indicted, &c.' Gr. R. XXIII. Obs. 2.

30. *Foret judicatum*. This has reference to the decision of the judges, just above.

31. *Indicio fuit*. Gr. R. XXII. Obs. 2.

2. *Habiturum*. Not in the sense of *to have*, but *to obtain*. 26

15. *Legisset probássetque* : i. e. *Lysander*.—*Alterum subjecit* : i. e. *Pharnabazus*.—Many passages occur in Nepos, the sense of which is much confused, by the sudden change of the *subject*.

19. *Postquam dixerat*. Construction : *postquam dixerat*, ea quæ voluerat, de suis, &c.

22. *Cognóssent*. This word properly means *to become acquainted with*, but is often used in the sense of *to read*. See some instances hereafter.—*Ipsi*, the dative.

VII. ALCIBIADES.

I. His character, and extraction. II. His breeding and education. III. He is appointed to conduct the war against Syracuse : The statues of Mercury in Athens are thrown down by night ; and suspicion fixes upon Alcibiades ; charged also with performing mysterious rites in his own house. IV. For this he is publicly arraigned ; but his trial is postponed until his departure for Sicily ; whence he is immediately recalled to answer to the charges : He absconds, first to Italy, next to Elis, then to Thebes ; and finally to Sparta : He is cursed by the Eumolpic priests, and his property confiscated. V. The Spartans, becoming suspicious, endeavour to destroy him : He flees to Tissaphernes, prefect of the king of Persia : Is soon received by the Athenian army, and restored by the citizens : His success against the Spartans. VI. The joy with which he is received by the Athenians, on his return. VII. He soon falls under their displeasure, and retires to Thrace. VIII. His patriotism exhibited in the advice he gives to the Athenian commander, Philocles, who rejects it. IX. Plundered by the Thracians, he flees to Pharnabazus in Asia, where he tries to make interest for Athens. X. Efforts of the Spartans to destroy him ; which are successful. XI. Further particulars relating to his character.

26. *Possit*. The present is here very elegantly used for the imperfect, to strengthen the idea :—not what she *could* do in that particular case, but what she *can* do in any case.

27 6. *Commendatio* : 'popularity,' or rather 'popularness;' i. e. what will gain popularity.—*Oris atque orationis* : 'of his person and address;' the former having reference to the *personal appearance*, and the latter, to the *discourse* itself, or to the *style of speaking*.

8. *Non minùs in vitâ, quàm in victu* : 'not less in his equipage, than his table;' or perhaps, 'not less in his public, than his private life.' *Vita* signifies *life as exhibited to others*; *victus* refers to *what supports life*.

9. *Temporibus callidissimè inserviens* : 'most shrewdly time-serving.'

10. *Simul ac se remiserat* : 'as soon as he had relaxed himself;' i. e. from his labours.

11. *Neque causa suberat* : 'neither was there secret cause.'

14. *Dissimilitudinem* may be rendered *inconsistency*, *contradiction*; and *diversam* is here used in the sense of *opposite*.

19. *Ut, si ipse fingere, &c.* : 'That, if he had chosen to indulge his imagination, he neither could have conceived of more numerous articles of wealth, nor embraced greater, than, &c.' *Fingere*, considering the connexion, implies here *to make his own riches in imagination*.

23. *Symposio*. 'The Banquet:' the name of a book.

28. *Delicatè* : 'wantonly.'

28 3. *Andocidi*. See note to p. 9, l. 6. *Andocidi* and *Andocidis*, so near together, excite surprise; and perhaps the former is a *dativè*.

25. *Agì*. 'To be agitated or investigated,' as a question; not *to be done*.

27. *Inimici verò, &c.* Construction: *Verò ejus inimici, quia intelligebant, eum posse non noceri, decreverunt quiescendum esse in præsentì, et illud tempus expectandum esse, quo, &c.*

29 3. *Trierem*. As if from *trieris*, nearer the Greek form.

10. *Id quòd usu venerat* : 'that of which there had been instances.'

11. *Ut se devoverent* : 'that they should curse him.'—*Ejusque devotionis, &c.* Construction: *que exemplum ejus devotionis, incisum in lapidea pila, esse positum in publico, quòd memoria ejus esset testator*. See note to p. 4, l. 13, (2).

17. *Ejecisse.....paruisse* : sc. *eos*. These infinitives seem to be influenced by *dixit* understood; or by the sense of *prædicare*

mentally transferred into this sentence from the preceding : thus, 'For he said that they had expelled him from it [the commonwealth], when they perceived that he, &c.'

31. *Id Alciabiadi diutius celari non potuit.* Gr. R. XXVI. Obs. 1 ; and under R. XXVIII.—*Eâ sagacitate.* See note to p. 3, l. 3.

2. *Et Atheniensium.....videret.* Construction : *et videret opes Atheniensium senescere, &c.* 30

8. *Destitutus* : 'disappointed in his expectations.'

24. *Maximis rebus gestis* : 'the greatest things being achieved, or, with the greatest achievements.' See note to p. 5, l. 5.

23. *Populo erat persuasum.* Gr. R. XXIX. 'Verbs, &c.'

5. *Usu venerat.* See note to p. 29, l. 10. 31

10. *Verba fecit.* See note to p. 8, l. 14.

20. *Domi bellicque* : 'at home and abroad,' or 'in its domestic and foreign relations.'

24. *Nihil enim, &c.* See note to p. 10, l. 21.

23. *Sicut tum accidit.* The literal rendering is obvious ; but the phrase seems to signify 'as the case might be.'

29. *Huic malo fuisse.* Gr. R. XXII.

3. *Communivit.* See note to p. 19, l. 12. 32

5. *Græciæ civitatis* is here the same as *Græciæ gentis*, page 94, l. 20.

9. *Pepererat.* Gr., Preterites and Supines ; 3d conj. p. 129.

11. *Ægos.* See note to p. 14, l. 6.

18. *Præsente vulgo* : 'in presence of the common soldiers.'—*Agere* : See note to p. 23, l. 25.

24. *Bellum composituros* : 'must compromise the war.'

23. *Contra ea* : 'on the other hand,—on the contrary,—whereas.'

31. *Moneo.....habeas.* Gr. R. LX. Obs. 5 : *moneo* should be included.

32. *Immodestiâ.* See note to p. 24, l. 13.

2. *Vulgum.* See p. 32, l. 18. 33

4. *Rei gerendæ* : 'of striking a decisive blow.' See note to p. 5, l. 5.

14. *Adeo cepit* : 'he so captivated.'—17, *capiebat* : 'received.'

23. *Consecuturum* : 'succeed.'—*Ejus conveniendi potestatem* : 'the means of introduction to him.'

30. *Eum certiozem facerent.* See note to p. 12, l. 2.

31. *Nisi Alcibiadem sustulisset* : 'unless he should put Alcibiades out of the way.'—*Ratum* : 'valid.'
- 34 1. *Accuratiùs sibi agendum* : 'that he must deal, or to deal, very decidedly.'
2. *Quæ*. See note to p. 9, l. 19.—*Irrita* : 'void:' from *in* and *ratus* ; and the opposite of *ratum*, just above.
8. *Vicinitati* : 'the neighbourhood,' meaning the *neighbours*.
15. *Subalare*. From *sub*, and *ala*, a *wing*, also the *armpit*. *Subalare telum* : 'a weapon worn under the arm,' a *stiletto*.
22. *At mulier.....comparatum*. Construction : *At mulier, quæ consuêrat vivere cum eo, cremavit eum, [or ejus corpus] mortuum, contectum suâ muliebri veste, incendio ædificii, quod erat comparatum ad interimendum eum vivum*.
23. *Theopompus, qui fuit pòst aliquantò natus*. Theopompus lived fifty years later than Alcibiades.
29. *Qui quidem duo* : i. e. the two last.
30. *Nescio.....conscierunt*. Construction : *conscierunt nescio quo modo, &c.*
33. *Superàsse, inservisse*, and the other infinitives through the paragraph: See note to p. 29, l. 17.
- 35 11. *Sic imitatum*. Construction : *eum sic imitatum esse*.

VIII. THRASYBULUS.

I. His virtues, deeds, and merits: He opposes the thirty tyrants. II. He fortifies himself, with a few adherents, first in Phyle, then in Munychia, where the tyrants attacking him are repulsed with great loss: His humanity and patriotism: The leader of the tyrants is killed in a second engagement. III. By the mediation of Pausanias, king of Sparta, a peace, which restores to the people the affairs of the commonwealth, is agreed to by Thrasybulus, on terms of the greatest humanity ; who also procures the passage of a law of oblivion for past offences. IV. He is rewarded with an olive crown. The manner of his death.

18. *Illud* : sc. *est* : 'thus much is, &c.' This pronoun, as in this case, often refers to the following clause.

19. *Neminem huic præfero*: 'I place no one before him.' *Præfero* here implies merely *estimation*, which is an act of the understanding; whereas our word *prefer* implies choice, which is an act of the will.

26. *Quæ ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri*: 'the whole of which he (that is, Alcibiades), by a certain natural tact, turned to his own account.'

27. *Illa omnia*: sc. *sunt*.

2. *Itaque.....prædicare*. Construction: *Itaque miles suo jure vindicat nonnulla ab imperatore, verò fortuna vindicat plurima, que potest verè prædicare, se hîc valuisse plus, quàm prudentiam ducis*. 36

5. *Proprium est Thrasybuli*: 'belongs to Thrasybulus.'

8. *Plurimos.....divisissent*. The sense is obvious, but the precise construction may appear difficult: and the passage cannot be rendered into English with ease, except by construing *plurimos cives* in the genitive, and *partim* as a noun, in each case. 'And of many of the citizens, whom fortune had spared in war, they had expelled part from the country, had killed part, and had divided among themselves the confiscated property of most,—'

10. *Non solùm princeps*: 'not only as leader.'

15. *Actæorum*: i. e. *Atticorum*, from *Acte* the earliest name of Attica.—*Robur* is used for *whatever is excellent* in things, and sometimes in persons, when that excellence consists in *strength* or *ability*. Thus *robur exercitûs*, 'the flower or élite of the army,'—*robur libertatis*, 'the pillar of liberty.'

18. *Pernicii*. For *perniciiei*.—*Hæc.....robustiores*. Construction: *Enim hæc fecit illos, &c.*

20. *Quò magis*. See note to p. 4, l. 13, (2).

21. *Dici*. Used impersonally.

23. *Timidi*. Not *timid* here, but *cautious*.

1. *Et, quæ*: i. e. *et ea quæ*. See note to p. 9, l. 19. 37

14. *Oblivionis*. Supply *law*, in construing.

20. *Honoris corona, facta duabus virgulis oleaginis*. See Index, *Minerva*.

22. *Expresserat*: 'had elicited.'

30. *Propria*. See note to p. 25, l. 2.

IX. CONON.

I. Conon's command and deeds in the Peloponnesian war. II. His patriotism: Unable to serve his country at home, for the purpose of opposing its enemies he offers his services to Pharnabazus, the Persian satrap in Ionia. III. His communication with the king of Persia, and his testimony against Tissaphernes. IV. He is highly honoured and trusted by the king; with whose resources he raises a fleet, attacks the Spartans at Cnidus, and completely overthrows them: He repairs to Athens, and rebuilds its walls, for which he contributes fifty talents, presented to him by the king of Persia. V. He attempts to restore to Athens Ionia and Æolia from the power of the Persians; who, discovering his design, treacherously make themselves masters of his person, and secretly destroy him.

- 38 10. *Etremo bello*: 'the last part of the war.' Gr. R. II. Obs. 3. These adjectives are often used in both manners, and the construction can be determined only by the connexion. Thus, *summa arbor* means the *highest tree*, when the tree is compared with others; but the *top of a tree*, when it is considered with reference to its other parts.

14. *Diligens imperii*: 'strict in command,—a disciplinarian.'

21. *Generum et propinquum*. *Generum* implies that he married the king's daughter; and *propinquum*, that he was his near relative by blood before.—*Apud quem.....periculis*. Construction: *apud quem, multo labore multisque periculis effecit, ut valeret multum gratia*.

27. *Coierat societatem*. This verb is sometimes used with the accusative, the preposition *in* being omitted.

- 39 4. *Si ille non fuisset*: 'but for him,—had it not been for him.'

23. *Venerari* (*proskynein*). This refers to the Oriental custom of doing homage to a king, by embracing his knees.

33. *Quem, &c.* Construction: *eligere quem vellet*; the antecedent being understood, as in English.—*Ad dispensandam pecuniam*: 'for disbursing the money,' i. e. in that war.

- 40 1. *Id arbitrium.....daret*. 'Conon denied that that appoint-

ment belonged to his discretion, but to his (the king's), who ought to know best his own subjects; but that he advised, that he should give that business to Pharnabazus.'

6. *Naves longas*. See note to p. 10, l. 10.

7. *Mare tueri*: 'scour the seas.'

27. *Injurias patriæ*. "His country's wrongs." Gr. R. VI. Obs. 2;—wrongs done to his country.

8. *Illud*. See note to p. 35, l. 18.

41

X. DION.

I. His relation to Dionysius the elder: His character: His intimacy with Dionysius in counsel; whose foreign relations he manages with great ability. II. By the indulgence of Dionysius, he brings Plato to Syracuse; and the tyrant treats the philosopher with the greatest abuse: The occasion on which Dionysius becomes suspicious of Dion. III. The influence of Plato upon Dionysius; and also, that of Philistus the historian. IV. The suspicions of Dionysius increasing, he sends Dion to Corinth, and heaps the most violent abuse upon his family. V. At Corinth, Dion joins Heraclides (who also had been expelled by the tyrant) in raising an expedition against Syracuse; and, with a small armament, lands, in the tyrant's absence, and easily takes possession of the government. VI. Dion's adversity: He falls out with Heraclides, and causes him to be killed. VII. Conciliating the favour of the army, he loses that of the nobility, and becomes odious to the people. VIII. Stratagem and impious perfidy of Callicrates. IX. The conspiracy being well organized, and all things being prepared, on the occasion of a public holyday, Dion is assassinated in his chamber, by persons admitted under the guise of friendship. X. The people immediately awaking to the recollection of his services, he is publicly buried, with great pomp and expression of sorrow, and a monument is erected to his memory over his body.

12. *Implicatus*: 'was concerned, or acted a part in.'

13. *Superior*: 'the elder:' often so used.

27. *Aderat in magnis rebus*: 'he was concerned in state affairs.'

- 42 2. *Diligenter*: 'with interest.' From *diligo*, 'to love, or take an interest in.'
14. *Magnâ ambitione*: 'with great display.'
18. *Quippe quem*: 'whom, to wit.'
- 43 2. *Morem ei gessit*. Note to p. 13, l. 19.
23. *Usque eò* correspond to *ut* in the following clause, and therefore belong to *non potuit*:—'he was so far unable to bear the changed mode of life, [which took place] after, &c.....that.'
- 44 7. *Sed Dion.....introierit*. After *onerariis navibus*, the construction is, *profectus oppugnatum imperium*, &c.—*Onerariis navibus*,—*longis navibus*: Note to p. 10, l. 10.—*Decem*, &c. Note to p. 5, l. 31.
23. *Talibus pactionibus*: 'on the following terms.' *Talis* is often used in reference to something that is to be distinctly stated after it, and is properly rendered, *the following*.
23. *Quem*. See note to p. 9, l. 19.
30. *Uxorem reduxisset*. *Uxorem ducere* means 'to marry a wife;' *uxorem reducere*, 'to marry a wife a second time,' who has once been the wife of the same man, but has ceased to be.
- 45 5. *Retulit*: 'quoted, repeated, recited.'
18. *Neque*, &c. Construction: *Neque suppetebat, quò manus porrigeret*: 'nor was there where he might lay his hands.'
22. *Malè audiendi*: 'to be spoken ill of.' Gr., Var. Sig. and Const. of Verbs, 4th Conj., AUDIRE, p. 235.—*Malè existimari*: 'that a bad estimation should be formed.'
- 46 3. *Sublaturum*. See note to p. 25, l. 16.
9. *Elata*: 'being divulged.'—*Defertur*: 'is told, is brought.'
10. *Conveniunt, cujus*. Note to p. 9, l. 19. The omission of the antecedent is rare, when its case would be different from that of the relative. So *consciis quæ*, sc. *eorum*, l. 8, above.
20. *Consciis*: 'to his accomplices.'
23. *Armatis ornat*: 'Mans, fits out with armed men.'—*Ornare* means not properly *to ornament*, but *to furnish*, as a house, for example.
23. *Quum.....tum*. See note to p. 2, l. 12.
29. *Eant*: sc. *ut*. See note to p. 3, l. 18.
30. *Conveniendi*. See note to p. 19, l. 26.
31. *Ut intrârunt*. Gr. R. XXXIX. Obs. 3. No. 6. *Ut*, when used with the indicative, is to be rendered *when*.

1. *Singularis potentia*: 'individual authority, i. e. monarchy.' 47
 2. *Miseranda vita, qui*. See note to p. 46, l. 10.—Construe the last clause, *civis*, &c., after *dictum est*.
 14. *Hujus de morte ut palam factum est*: 'when his death became publicly known.' Note to p. 46, l. 31.
 20. *Diem obiit*: sc. *extremum*.

XI. IPHICRATES.

I. His skill in military tactics and discipline, and his improvements in the arms of the Athenians. II. Instances of his command, and of the extraordinary discipline and achievements of his soldiers. III. His person: His patriotism and fidelity, illustrated by examples.

23. *Rerum gestarum*. See note to p. 30, l. 24.
 24. *Disciplinâ militari*: 'military tactics.'
 2. *Malè rem gessit*. Note to p. 5, l. 5. 48
 7. *Peltam pro parmâ*. The *parma* was round, and very large; the *pelta*, oval, and much smaller. Both consisted of a wooden plank, covered with a bull's hide; held by passing the left arm through one handle, the hand grasping another.
 9. *Hastæ modum duplicavit*: 'he made the spear as long again.' The *hasta* consisted of a wooden handle and a steel lance, both long.
 10. *Pro sertis atque aneis linteas*. The *lorica* was of two kinds. The *loricaserta* was made of a skin, and covered with rings and scales of metal, sometimes of two or three thicknesses and closely connected and interwoven by thongs, whence it was denominated *serta*, from *sero*, I twist or wreath. The other kind was made of two or three metallic plates, fitted to the shape of the body, and lined with woollen stuff: they were sometimes of iron; but in this case, of brass. The *loricalintea*, substituted by Iphicrates, was made of hempen or flaxen cords, closely interwoven.
 13. *Curavit*: 'he provided.'
 17. *Dicto audientes duci*. Gr. R. XII. Obs. 5. 'AUDIENS.'

20. *Constituerent*. This word is here used according to its original meaning, *to stand together*: 'arranged themselves.'

22. *Mōram Lacedæmoniorum*. The Spartan *moræ* answered nearly to our *regiments*. It would seem, from the text, that they valued themselves on never suffering a *mora* to be broken by the enemy; which, however, Iphicrates accomplished.

XII. CHABRIAS.

- I. His standing as a commander: His invention of the manner of receiving the charge of the enemy's cavalry, with the knee resting against the shield, and the spear presented.
- II. Instances of his command enumerated. III. On a complaint to the Athenians from the officers of the king of Persia, he is called home from Egypt: Envy of the Athenians towards their distinguished men, who seek their principal residence in some other city. IV. He loses his life in an expedition against Chios.
- 49 24. *Namque.....docuit*: 'for in that battle, when the consummate general Agesilaüs was confident of victory, the mercenary bands being already put to flight by him, he [Chabrias] forbade the remaining column to yield place, and, with the knee resting against the shield, and the spear presented, taught them,' &c.—*Victoriâ fidente*: Gr. R. XXI.—*Loco cedere*: Gr. under R. XVII.
- 50 17. *A quibus magnas prædas fecit*: 'from, or rather, by whom, he made great booty.' Not that Agesilaüs plundered the Egyptians; but that his share of the booty was great, which was taken by them in battles under his command.
- 51 7. *Dissimilis eorum*. Gr. R. XII. Obs. 3.
10. *Tali*. See note to p. 44, l. 23.
12. *Auctoritate*: 'influence.' See note to p. 6, l. 26.
13. *Quàm qui*: i. e. *quàm* aspiciebant illos, *qui*, &c.
19. *Rostro percussa*. The *rostrum* was a beak of wood, covered with brass, and firmly fixed to the bows of the vessel, for the purpose of piercing and otherwise injuring the vessels of the enemy. They were at first long, and somewhat elevated; but afterwards shorter, and placed under water.

XIII. TIMOTHEUS.

I. His character: Instances of his command and achievements. II. Further instances: He compels the Spartans to a treaty, with the express stipulation to concede to the Athenians the superiority at sea; on account of which the latter institute the worship of the goddess Peace, and honour Timotheus with a statue in the forum. III. In his old age, Athens being involved in wars, he and Iphicrates being appointed as counsel to Menestheus the commander, Chares, to cover his rashness in an expedition against Samos, accuses them to the people, and Timotheus is fined 100 talents. IV. Repenting after his death, they remit nine tenths of the fine, and the remainder is paid by his son: Proofs of the wisdom and amiable character of Timotheus.

15. *Classi præfectus*. Not the noun *præfectus*.

52

25. *Pulvinar*: 'a sacred couch.' *Pulvinus*: 'a common couch.' See p. 71, l. 19.

17. *Malè re gestâ*. Note to p. 5, l. 5.

53

23. *Mulctæ novem partes detraxit*. The Romans used this mode of expression, when the parts named were one less than the whole: thus, *nine parts* mean *nine tenths*; *three parts*, *three fourths*, &c.

XIV. DATAMES.

I. His character as a commander: His extraction; and appointment to office. II. An achievement which gains him promotion: He takes Thyus, his cousin, a revolted governor of Paphlagonia. III. His despatch; and the ludicrous presentation of his prisoner to the king of Persia: He is richly rewarded, and placed at the head of an expedition against Egypt. IV. While deeply engaged in preparations, the king sends him to take Aspis, governor of Cataonia: His unexampled despatch,

and success: He sends his prisoner to the king. V. Artaxerxes' messenger, sent to countermand the former order, meets the prisoner: Datames' promptness gains him the favour of all, except the officers; who, out of envy, conspire to ruin him: By the advice of Pandates, he quits the king's interest, and retires to Cappadocia. VI. The Pisidians raise an army against him, and Mithrobarzanes deserting him, his prompt stratagem against the enemy, and its success. VII. His son deserts him, and informs the king; who sends Autophradates to take him: He takes refuge, with his adherents, in the passes of the mountains. VIII. Immense armament sent against him: They attack him on unfavourable ground, and are defeated with great loss: Wearied by the many engagements, in which Datames is always superior, Autophradates endeavours to win him over to the king's favour. IX. Fired with an implacable hatred against him, the king tries to destroy him by stratagem; which he sometimes escapes, and sometimes defeats by a counter stratagem. X., XI. The deep laid plot of Mithrobarzanes against him, by pretending friendship; which succeeds, and he assassinates Datames with his own hand.

54 19. *Hòc plura*. See note to p. 4, l. 13, (2).

22. *Tantum non omnes*: 'only not all,—all but all,—i. e. 'almost all.'

55 13. *Pylamene, quem, &c.* Homer does not say that Pylæmenes was killed by Patroclus, but by Menelaüs. *Iliad*, v. 576.

16. *Paphlagonis*. From *Paphlago* of the third declension.

21. *Penè interiit*: 'he came near losing his life.'

23. *Cujus.....operam*. Construction: *Dedit operam ne fama, &c.*

30. *Hominem maximi corporis, terribilique facie,—et capillo longo, barbâque promissâ*. Gr. R. VII.

56 6. *Prospicerent*: 'gazed after.'

23. *Morem gerendum*. See note to p. 13, l. 19.

30. *Facilius.....oppressurum*. Construction: *se facilius oppressurum eum imprudentem parvâ manu*.

57 6. *Equo concitato vehitur*: 'he rides at full speed.'

19. *Pluris fieri*: 'would be made more of.'

22. *Perscripta*: 'written out at length,—fully explained in writing.'

5. *Tuendas*. See note to p. 14, l. 18. 58
14. *His* is here used in the sense of *talīs*. See p. 59, l. 19.
23. *Tantum quodd*: 'scarcely,' or 'but just.....as.'
1. *Ab hisque stare*: 'and to stand by those.' 59
24. *Statuit congregi, quàm*: sc. *potius*.
2. *Hujus* refers to Autophradates. 60
20. *Opprimi*. See note to p. 11, l. 33.
33. *Suppositus erat*: 'had been substituted.'
2. *Ut animadvertit*. See note to p. 46, l. 31. So, l. 11, below. 61
3. *Conjecit*: 'he promptly or eagerly hurled.' See note to p. 19, l. 12.

17. *Nihilo magis*: 'none the more.' It qualifies *petivit* and *studuit*.

29. *Ante aliquot dies*. There is much difference of opinion whether *ante* is a preposition or an adverb. If it is the latter, *aliquot diebus antè* would have been according to the analogy in such cases; and if the former, analogy seems to be violated. The expression relates to *time when*; but perhaps the very indefiniteness of *aliquot* gives it the appearance of *time how long*.

31. *Utrique.....mittunt*. Construction: *utrique mittunt eos qui explorarent locum, atque scrutarentur ipsos*.—*Ipsos* means Datames and Mithridates.—Render '*eos qui explorarent*' 'to explore,' the infinitive for the subjunctive; a change often required.

XV. EPAMINONDAS.

I. Caution to the reader's prejudices, in relation to the education of Epaminondas, and the customs of the Thebans. II. His origin, and poverty: His education in the social accomplishments, as well as in philosophy and military exercises. III. His universal self-command, devotion to philosophy, faithful honesty, and friendship. IV. Unsuccessful attempt of Artaxerxes to bribe him. V. His skill in argument: Efforts of his rival, Meneclidas. VI. His reply to the arguments of Callistratus, the Athenian, when both were delegates to the Arcadian convention: His plea against the Lacedæmonians. VII. His

patience under, and readiness to forget injuries, instanced : Out of devotion to his country, he retains his command in the Peloponnesus beyond the legal time, and induces the other commanders to do the same ; whereby all are liable to capital punishment. VIII. At their trial, on returning home, he assumes all the blame ; attempts no defence ; but requests to have it written in his death warrant, that he was put to death for saving his country : His acquittal. IX. He is killed by a javelin in the battle of Mantinea : His last words. X. He was never married. Further proofs of his patriotism.

- 62 16. *Præcipienda* : ' necessary to be premised.' Gr., Participle, 3d paragraph.

17. *Neve* : ' and lest.'—*Pari modo* : ' of like estimation.'

20. *Personâ*. See note to p. 1, l. 3.

24. *Videmur debere* : ' it seems to us that we ought.'

- 63 1. *Rebus gestis*. See note to p. 30, l. 24.

3. *Honesto genere* : ' of an honourable family.' Not *nobilis*, or *generosus*.

9. *Præceptorem* : ' for or as a teacher.' So l. 11, *adolescens* : ' though a youth.' Such words must often be supplied ; also expressions must often be changed, in order to adapt them to the English idiom.

13. *Doctrinis* here means ' the principles of philosophy.'

19. *Servivit* : ' applied himself to, studied, aimed at.'

22. *Ad eum finem*, &c. : ' to that extent, or so far, until or that (quoad) he could grapple and contend, standing.' Gr. R. XXXIX. Obs. 3, No. 2. There were two kinds of wrestling practised by the Greeks : in the one, the combatants engaged *standing*, and 'endeavoured to throw each other down ;' in the other, they 'used voluntarily to throw themselves down, and continue the fight upon the ground, by pinching, biting, scratching, and all manner of ways annoying their adversary.' POTTER. The former of these, which is meant by *stans*, was learned by Epaminondas ; but not the latter.

33. *Disci* : ' that knowledge was acquired.'

- 64 6. *Amicorum*, &c. : ' he lacked, refrained from, did not use, the resources of his friends, in his own maintenance.'

11. *Concilium habebat*. This is the true reading, not *consilium*, which is found in some manuscripts. Gronovius, in Liv. xlv. 2,

explains the difference between *concilium* and *consilium*. The first is an assembly, in which one only declares his opinion and decides; *consilium*, on the contrary, an assembly for mutual deliberation. The word *imperabat* shows which is meant in this passage.

26. *Opus*. Gr. R. IX. Obs. 2.

30. *Te, qui*. See note to p. 61, l. 31.

5. *Ereptum*: 'by robbery, violence.'—*Delatum*: 'when offered.' Note to p. 63, l. 9. 65

14. *Quorum*: sc. *uitas*.—*Versuum*: *versus* is often used to signify any complete sentence; but more properly, a line.

21. *Ut Thebanum scilicet*: 'for a Theban, that is.'

31. *Huic objiceret*: 'charged against him.' It is also understood before *insolentiam*, 'arrogance.'

1. *Nam nullius*, &c. Construction: *nam in istâ re volo uti nullius concilio minùs quàm tuo*. 66

2. *Habebat suspicionem*: 'was under the suspicion, was suspected.'

6. *Ex*: 'by, by the aid of;' or, 'per eos qui essent *ex*,' &c.

14. *Eis* refers to *multa*.—*Posuisset*: 'proposed.'

26. *Latam*: sc. *esse*.—*Legem ferre*: 'to enact or pass a law.' 67

27. *Conferre*: 'to conduce or contribute.'

32. *Quid diceret, non haberet*: 'he had nothing to say.'

2. *Neque.....subiret*: 'nor did he make any defence, that he should the less, or that he should not, suffer the penalty of the law.' 68

3. *Periculo* here plainly means 'the bill of his condemnation.'

8. *Retraxit*: 'retrieved.'—*In libertatem vindicavit*: 'restored to its liberties.'—*Res*: 'the interests.'—*Satis haberent*: 'esteemed it enough, were satisfied.'—*Eorum*: i. e. the Spartans.

15. *Judicio capitis*: 'a trial for his life, a capital trial.'

17. *Acie instructâ*: 'paraded line.' See note to p. 6, l. 15.

18. *Quòd.....fecerunt*. Construction: *quòd putabant salutem suæ (their) patriæ sitam esse in perniciæ ejus unius, universi fecerunt impetum in eum unum*.

28. *Usque eò—quoad*. Compare p. 63, l. 22; and see the note.

9. *Domo*: for *domi*. See p. 71, l. 29. This is very unusual. 69

14. *Satis*. Gr. R. III. Obs. 2: *adverbs* should be included.

15. *Quod nemo eat inficias*: i. e. perhaps, 'in quod,' and 'ad inficias.'

17. *Contra ea*. See note to p. 2, l. 3.

XVI. PELOPIDAS.

I. Apology of the author. The manner in which the Spartans get possession of Thebes: Expulsion of Pelopidas and others. II. They repair to Athens, to wait the opportunity of liberating their country: Twelve of them go to Thebes, as if without design, on a feast day of the magistrates. III. The latter, through their extreme carelessness, are all assassinated at the banquet; and the Lacedæmonian garrison is expelled. IV. This was purely the achievement of Pelopidas; but of most of his other exploits he shares the glory with Epaminondas. V. Adversity of Pelopidas: When on an embassy to Thessaly, his person is seized by Alexander of Pheræ; in a war of revenge against whom for this contempt, Pelopidas loses his life, though his cause is victorious: Tribute of the Thessalian cities to his memory.

21. *Historicis*. Not *historians*, but *those acquainted with history*. Always so used in the golden age of the language.

25. *Summas*: sc. *rerum*, not *res*.

70 5. *Rebus studebant*. See note to p. 68, l. 8. and p. 24, l. 26.

17. *Se contulerant*: 'had repaired.'

18. *Quemque for quemcunque*.—*Locum*: 'opportunity.'—*Fors*: 'chance.'—*Ex proximo*: 'next or first.'

20. *Gerendæ*. 24. *Gestæ*. Note to p. 5, l. 5.

71 1. *Concidit*. See note to p. 19, l. 12.

4. *Quò minore*. See note to p. 4, l. 13, (2).

6. *Devenerunt*. This verb is generally used in the sense of *to come to by chance*, or, *as if by chance*, *to call in passing*. So l. 11.

12. *Ne quidem laborârint*: 'they did not even take the trouble.'—*Tantâ*. This word means *so small*, as well as *so great*.

72 3. *Quòque celerius*. See note to p. 4, l. 13, (2).

4. *Denique hæc fuit altera persona*: 'in fine, he was the second personage.' See note to p. 1, l. 3.

18. *Summa*: sc. *imperii*.

23. *Secundâ victoriâ* : 'the victory following, or just before the victory.' *Secundus* is here used in its original signification : it comes from *sequor*, 'to follow.' The following sentence, *nam jam inclinatæ*, shows this to be the meaning of the phrase.

XVII. AGESILAÛS.

I. His royal descent. The Spartan constitution. He obtains the throne in preference to his nephew. II. He marches an army with great despatch into Asia ; grants a truce to the Persian general : His fidelity thereto. III. He reorganizes his army at Ephesus : Successes of his campaign. IV. Being recalled, he yields implicit obedience ; and marches his army back with great despatch into Greece : Wins the battle of Coronea : His clemency. V. He conquers in the Corinthian war : His love of Greece. VI. He refuses to be present at the battle of Leuctra, so fatal to his state ; but saves Sparta from a siege : His stratagems to that end. VII. His gifts to the treasury of the state : His frugal mode of life. VIII. His natural deformity, and admirable qualities : Incident in his campaign in Egypt : Another instance of his liberality : His death.

6. *Harum.....licebat*. Construction : *non licebat regem fieri* 73
ex alterâ harum familiarum in locum alterius familiæ.

8. *Primùm ratio habebatur* : sc. *ei*. Note p. 46, l. 10. So l. 11.

19. *Atque* : not *ac*, for *ac* does not stand before a vowel. See p. 72, l. 19.

24. *Mitteret* : 'was going to send.'

31. *Conveniret* : *impers.* : 'an adjustment should be made.'—*Convenit mihi cum eo* : 'it is agreed between us.'

32. *Eas* refers to *inducias* above.

3. *Multùm in eo se consequi* : 'that he gained much by it.' 74

6. *Religione*. See note to p. 14, l. 18.

7. *Quum, &c.* : 'when they (i. e. the army) observed that the divinity of the gods was on his side.'—*Facere cum aliquo*. Gr., Var. Sig. and Const. of Verbs, FACERE.—*Studere*. See note to p. 24, l. 26.

11. *Quòd, &c.* : 'because he had many residences,' &c. The

force of *non dubitans* falls upon *ed potissimum*, &c., and *quod..... locupletissima* is an intervening clause.

18. *Officinis armorum* : 'armories.'

20. *Ornarentur* : 'might be equipped.' See note to p. 46, l. 23.

22. *Generibus* : 'the various kinds.'

23. *Afficeret muneribus*. Gr., Var. Sig. and Const. of Verbs.

26. *Si*, &c. Construction : *si pronuntiasset palam, quod factururus esset iter*.

29. *Ac*. See note to p. 12, l. 23.

32. *Consilio* : 'by stratagem,'—which it often means.—*Suis præsidio*. See note to p. 1, l. 15.

75 3. *Sui fecit potestatem* : 'exposed himself.'

13. *Victori*. Used adjectively, which is not uncommon.

14. *Modestia* : 'deference.'—*Dicto.....jussis*. Gr. R. XII., under Obs. 5.

27. *Vel maxima* : 'the very highest ; of the very highest order.'

31. *Adversus* : sc. *eum* or *suos* ; or it may be an adverb.'

32. *Hoc*. Note to p. 35, l. 18. *Hoc* is so used more rarely.

76 3. *Qui*, &c. : 'who outraged their supplicants.'—*Qui*. See note to p. 9, l. 19.—*Pænis affici*. See note to p. 74, l. 23.—*Religionem minuerent* : 'made light of sacred obligations.' See note to p. 14, l. 18.

13. *Supplicium dare* : 'to atone, to suffer punishment.'

16. *Sue virtuti* : 'to his dignity of character.' From *vir*, a man, never a woman, and rarely a man of the multitude. *Homo* means one of the human race ; a man or a woman ; and is often applied as a term of contempt ; but *vir* always as a mark of distinction. *Virtus* is used to express 'strength or force of character,' in all its relations.—*Se eum esse* : 'that he was the man.'

23. *Nisi ille fuisset*. See note to p. 39, l. 4.

77 4. *Et se animadvertisse*. See note to p. 4, l. 20.

6. *Et.....reliquit*. Construction : *et, comitibus adjunctis de suis amicis or militibus, reliquit locum tutum*.

7. *Namque illi*, &c. Observe the use of the pronouns : *illi* means those who first went to the hill ; *eorum*, those who were left with them by Agesilatus, and who were ignorant of the plan of the others to desert, *qui expertes erant consilii*.—*Edque libentius* : sc. *se non commoverunt*, or *ibi permanserunt*.—*Latere* : sc.

ea: 'because they supposed that *those things* remained secret, which they had planned.'

14. *Ille.....fuit*. Const.: *ille fuit præsidio omnibus, qui, &c.*

25. *A cujusvis, &c.*: sc. *illâ* or *domo*.

29. *Altero pede*: 'of one foot.'

33. *Quod ei usu venit*: 'an instance of which happened to him.' See p. 29, l. 10. The preceding sentence is the antecedent of *quod*, which is therefore neuter.

3. *Huc*: 'thereon;' i. e. upon the straw.

78

11. *Regis verbis*. See note to p. 11, l. 21.

17. *Potissimum*: 'the rather.'

23. *Quod mel non habebant, cerâ circumfuderunt*. "When the Greeks carried their arms into distant countries, they reduced the bodies of the dead to ashes, which they carried home." "The Lacedæmonians buried their dead, in the country where they died; only their kings, they embalmed with honey, and conveyed them home." POTTER.

XVIII. EUMENES.

I. His extraction: His services to, and intimacy with, both Philip and Alexander. II. At the death of the latter, he receives Cappadocia: His fidelity to Perdiccas. III. He governs Asia Minor: His stratagem to make his soldiers face the enemy. IV. Its success; and the details of the battle: His generosity. V. He is proscribed; hunted by Antigonus: His expedients in a siege. VI. His advice and fidelity to Olympias. VII. He governs in the name of Alexander. VIII. His campaign against Antigonus: Licentiousness of the Macedonian phalanx: Stratagem of Antigonus. IX. Outgeneralled by Eumenes. X. He is betrayed and delivered up to Antigonus: Envy of the officers. XI., XII. The barbarous treatment he receives; his death. XIII. His services: The dread of him entertained by Alexander's successors.

25. *Virtuti*. 27. *Virtute*. See note to p. 76, l. 16.

26. *Non ille quidem major*: sc. *esset*; then, *quàm revera est*.

4. *Domestico*: 'at home;' i. e. in his native city.

79

20. *Novissimo tempore* : p. 87, l. 28. See Dictionary. Gr., Rule II. Obs. 3.—*Alteræ* : regularly declined, for *alteri* ; Gr., Adjectives, Obs. 1. See note to p. 77, l. 29.

27. *Quoad* : ‘until.’—*Suam* : ‘their own.’

80 16. *Videbat* : sc. *ille*, i. e. Eumenes.

81 2. *Tenuit*. Probably for *obtinuit*.

5. *Illud*. See note to p. 35, l. 18.

82 3. *Quum* : ‘although.’ So, l. 21 ; and elsewhere.

4. *Ad manum accedere* : ‘to come to an engagement.’

83 3. *Acerbiore*. Gr. R. LXI. Obs. 3. “The comparative, &c.”

10. *Se misisse*. See note to p. 4, l. 20.

22. *Principiis* may be rendered ‘head quarters.’

84 5. *Non parere, sed imperare postulabat*. *Postulabat* does not suit *parere* : either supply *volebat* after *parere* ; or give an indifferent sense to *postulabat*, ‘expected.’ Such constructions often occur.

10. *Quodd, &c.* Construction : *quodd si quis legat facta illorum veteranorum, cognoscat ea* (i. e. *facta*) *horum esse paria*.

22. *Altero tanto longiorem*. Gr. R. LXI. Obs. 5. *Tantum* is here a noun : literally, *longer by another so much*, i. e. ‘twice as long.’

23. *Utres atque etiam culleos*. Both were made of leather ; but the latter were much the largest, and very capacious.

85 11. *Circumirent*. See note to p. 3, l. 18.

12 *Tale*. See note to p. 44, l. 23.

13. *Infimos*. 15. *Primâ*. Gr. R. II. Obs. 3.—*Quàm*. R. XXXIX. Obs. 3.

16. *Tertiâ*. The Greeks divided the night into three watches ; the Romans into four.

86 2. *Sed tanta, &c.* : ‘but so great was the opposition of some to virtue, bravery, or superior talents.’ *Nonnullorum* and *virtutis* are both governed in the genitive by *obtrectatio*.

5. *Quum*. Note to p. 82, l. 3.

9. *Valentes*. See note to p. 5, l. 25.

87 1. *Eò* : ‘for this reason.’

23. *Unum* : sc. *annum*.

32. *Habuit* : the nominative is *Eumenes*, l. 25.

XIX. PHOCION.

I. His integrity of life, and poverty. II. Accused of ingratitude to Demosthenes; and of neglecting the interests of the Athenians, in a particular case. III. Two factions rage at Athens, and he is expelled to Macedonia; cast into prison; and finally dragged back in disgrace to Athens. IV. He is insulted by the populace; refused the right of defence at trial; condemned; and disgracefully executed.

18. *Quo.* Note to p. 77. l. 33.

88

23. *Careret*: 'could do without.'

12. *Eum.....gradum.* Construction: *ascenderat eum gradum, quem, &c.* 89

2. *Capitis damnatos*: not, 'condemned to death,' but 'deprived of all his rights;' which it sometimes means. 90

5. *Sua*: 'their,' i. e. the people's.

7. *Verbo*: 'in form;'—*re ipsâ*: 'in fact.' 'He was directed in form, to plead his cause before king Philip; but in fact, before Polysperchon.'

10. *Ex consilii sententiâ.* See note to p. 64, l. 11.

20. *Inde.....damnatus.* Construction: *inde damnatus judicio, quibusdam legitimis confectis*: 'then condemned in a trial, certain legal proceedings being gone through.'

21. *Undecemviris.* "The Eleven, so called from their number, were elected out of the body of the people, each of the ten tribes sending one; to which there was added a Register, to make up the number:—their office was in some things not unlike to that of our sheriffs, for they were to see malefactors put to execution, and had the charge of such as were committed to the public prison." POTTER.

27. *In hoc*: for *in hunc*. In expressions of cruelty, hatred, &c., *in* is used with the ablative, not the accusative.

XX. TIMOLEON.

I. His character, and achievements : He causes his brother, who had usurped the government at Corinth, to be killed. II. He is sent by Corinth to aid the Syracusans against Dionysius ; whom he dethrones, but spares his life : Several other exploits of his. III. He brings colonies to repeople Sicily, where he is treated with the highest deference and consideration. IV. All questions of government are, by unanimous consent, deferred to him : His modesty, and piety. V. Remarkable incidents in his history : Examples of his forbearance : His death, and funeral honours.

92 13. *Decessum* : 'departurè,' not death : he lived several years.

15. *Indicio fuit*. Gr. R. III. Obs. 2. and R. XXII. Obs. 2.

93 2. *Quàm minimè multa* : 'the fewest possible.' Gr. R. XXXIX. Obs. 3.

9. *Quod.....potuerunt* : sc. *obtinere*.

13. *Nullius.....est*. Construction : *non modò est* [was] *consilium nullius unquam antelatum, sed ne quidem comparatum*.

20. *Concilium*. Note to p. 64, l. 11.—*Theatrum*. The Greeks often used the theatre for public assemblies for deliberation.

23. *Hoc illi quisquam tribuebat superbæ*. Gr. R. XXII. and XXV.

27. *Gratias, agere atque habere*. Note to p. 15, l. 3.

28. *Potissimum* : 'the rather ;' the superlative of *potius*.

31. *Ἀυτοματίας* : *Automatiæ* ; -gen.

33. *Mirabiles casus* : 'remarkable incidents.'

94 3. *Vadimonium* : 'bail.'—*Se lege agere* : 'that he had legal claims.'

13. *Se voti esse damnatum*. A vow is a solemn promise to perform something, on condition that a thing prayed for shall take place : of course the *vow* is not obligatory, until the *wish* is granted. The obligation and grant are simultaneous ; and the above expression, which means the former, was used by the Romans to signify the latter,—'that he was under the obligations of his vow,' meaning 'that his wish was granted.'

XXI. DE REGIBUS.

I. A slight notice of several distinguished Persian kings. II. Also, of Philip, Alexander, Pyrrhus, and Dionysius the elder. III. Of the successors of Alexander.

20. *Hi*: 'the foregoing.'—*Ferè*: sc. *omnes*.

25. *Spartani*: sc. *reges*.

10. *Tantum*: here 'only so much.'—*Ut*, &c.: 'that his filial 95
piety overcame it;' i. e. he allayed his regret for his wife, by his
duty to his mother.

27. *Ejus insidiatorem*: 'a plotter against it;' i. e. *imperii*, l. 25.

XXII. HAMILCAR.

I. He revives the drooping affairs of the Carthaginians in Sicily; and makes peace with the Romans, but will not give up his arms. II. Carthage, threatened with destruction from both civil and foreign commotions, he saves; and destroys its enemies. III. He leads an army into Spain. IV. His achievements, and booty: His death.

9. *Quà* refers to *pacem*.—*Tantà ferocidà*. Gr. R. VII. 97

10. *Ut* governs *dixcrit*. Construe *ut*, *quum*, &c. to *decederent*, then *ipse dixerit*, *patrià succumbente*, *sepotiùs*, &c.—*Succumbente patrià*: 'if his country must succumb.'

12. *Princeps*: for *primus*: 'he was the first, who.' 98

XXIII. HANNIBAL.

I. Compliment of the author to his generalship: His hereditary hatred of the Romans. II. His influence and singular communication with Antiochus. III. He follows his father into Spain at the age of nine years, and succeeds him in command

before he is twenty-five ; crosses the Pyrenees, France and the Alps, and arrives in Italy. IV., V. His battles and universal success in Italy. VI. The Romans attacking Carthage, he is recalled, and his first engagement is a total defeat. VII. The Carthaginians make peace : His various services : Complaints of the Romans : He flees, and is declared an outlaw. VIII. He lands at Cyrene, and attempts a new expedition against Rome ; but failing, goes to Antiochus ; who fits out an expedition, but is defeated. IX. Hannibal's stratagem to save his money in Crete. X. He goes to Prusias, king of Pontus ; for whom he heads a fleet against Eumenes : His stratagem. XI. Sequel and success thereof. XII. The Romans, discovering where he is, send ambassadors to demand him ; by whom being surrounded in his castle, he kills himself by poison. XIII. Amidst the tumults of arms, his devotion to letters.

- 99 4. *Quòd* : 'so that.'—20. *Atque*. Note to p. 12, l. 23.
 33. *Eamque*, &c. Const. : *que jussit me tenentem eam jurare*.
- 100 6. *Quum quidem* : 'but when.'—15. *Fæderatam* : sc. *Romanis*.
 11. *Duo Consules* : 'The two Consuls ;'—chief magistrates at Rome, whose duty was to administer justice and command the army. They were elected annually, and hence their names were used to denote the year ; i. e. instead of telling in what year any event happened, it was usual to name the Consuls of that year. Many instances of this occur in the remainder of this work.
- 101 13. *Consulares* : 'Ex-Consuls ;' i. e. who had been Consuls.
 22. *Verba dedit* : 'deceived.'—23. *Obductâ nocte* : sc. *cælo*.
 29. *Pari ac*, &c. : 'of equal command as the Dictator.'
- 102 15. *Circiter millia passuum trecenta*. About 275 miles.
- 103 4. *Prætor*. The context shows that this must have been a civil office, though Nepos almost invariably uses it for a military.
 12. *Marco Claudio, Lucio Furio Consulibus*. Gr. R. LXII. Obs. 3.
 14. *Senatus daretur* : 'an audience of the senate was given.'
 16. *Palàm factâ*. Note to p. 47, l. 14.
- 104 6. *Quo* : sc. *prælio* : or refer it to *mari*.
 9. *Verens* : sc. *Hannibal*.
 10. *Sui fecisset potestatem* : Note to p. 75, l. 3. 'If he had put it in their power.'

13. *Nisi quid providisset* : 'unless he took some precaution.'
 5. *Decreturi* : 'going to fight.'—*Superabatur* : 'he was ex- 105
 celled, was inferior ;' i. e. before the battle.
 12. *Satis habeant*. Note to p. 68, l. 8.
 7. *Potissimum*. Note to p. 93, l. 28. 106
 21. *Illud*. Note to p. 35, l. 18.
 27. *Ne usu veniret* : 'lest the instance might occur.' Note to
 p. 29, l. 10.
 29. *Puer* is applied to *slaves*, without reference to age.

XXIV. CATO.

I. Commencement of his public life ; and enumeration of several offices which he filled. II. His consulship ; and contention with Scipio : His censorship ; and severity against luxury and abuses. III. His prudence and industry : His literary character and compositions.

1. *Censorius* : 'the Ex-Censor.' 108
 9. *Pro sortis necessitudine* : 'according to the necessary and intimate relations of the office.'—*Sors* is used for *office*, because the Consuls divided their duties by *lot*.
 31. *A multis tentatus*. *Tentare* is here *judicium invocare*. Plutarch relates, that he was cited for trial about fifty times.
 32. *Nullum detrimentum fecit* : 'he suffered no loss.'

XXV. T. POMPONIUS ATTICUS.

I. Of the remotest equestrian descent : He distinguishes himself in his education : His amiableness of character. II. To avoid being involved in party strife, he repairs to Athens ; where, by his benefits, he conciliates the good will and highest estimation of all. III. Is invited to become a citizen, but refuses : Is appointed to offices. IV. Intimacy and high estimation with Sylla. V. His conciliating character. VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. In the corrupt state of affairs he

pursues a middle course ; refuses offices ; discountenances, by his example, the party persecutions, and thereby occasionally disconcerts their plans ; contents himself with affording liberal aid to the persecuted ; and thus is equally respected and beloved by all parties. XIII., XIV. Simplicity and dignity of his domestic habits. XV. His attachment to truth : His sincerity and integrity. XVI. Eagerness with which his friendship is cultivated. XVII. His filial and fraternal piety. XVIII. His acquaintance with history and antiquities, and works thereon. XIX. His want of desire to cultivate family alliances with the great ; which, however, is sought by them. XX. His intimacy with Cæsar. XXI. He is attacked by a disease ; which becoming painful, and past the hope of cure, he, by refusing aliment, puts an end to his days.

109 25. *Ultimâ* : 'remotest ;' sometimes *the nearest* ; i. e. *both extremes*.

110 4. *Oris ac vocis*. Note to p. 27, l. 6.

15. *Illius* : i. e. *Sulpicii*.

29. *Gratiam* : 'the amiableness, the winning manners.'

31. *Versuram facere publicè* : 'to raise a public loan.'—*Ejus* : 'of it.'

111 3. *Æs alienum* : 'debt.'

12. [*Quod.....adscitâ*]. This is probably an interpolation ; for, by an established law, a Roman citizen lost his citizenship, by accepting that of another city ; and Nepos must have known it.

15. *Phidiæ*. The reading is doubtful : some have *Piliæ*, the wife of Atticus ; but he was not yet married.

112 12. *Sestertiorum* : from *sestertius*, a 'sesterce,' equal to 3 cents 6 mills, nearly. The sum is 250,000 *sesterces*, equal to about \$8970.

20. *Sic veritus est* : 'he treated with so much forbearance.'

24. *Ex dodrante* : 'to three fourths of his estate.'

113 4. *Optimarum partium* : 'on the side of right.'

12. *E republicâ* : 'according to the public weal.' Note to p. 6, l. 29.

13. *Hastam publicam* : 'a public auction ;' because a *spear* was set up.

15. *Neque suo nomine, neque subscribens* : 'neither as prin-

cipal, nor by sanctioning with his signature.' In criminal prosecutions at Rome, one drew up and presented the accusation, thus becoming the principal accuser, and was said to accuse *suo nomine*: to this accusation others gave their sanction by signing it, (*subscriptores*).

16. *In jus*, &c.: 'he never went to law on his own account.'—*Judicium nullum*, &c.: 'and had no action' brought against him.

27. *Tribui*: 'was owing.'—29. *Vacatione*: 'exemption.'

32. *Conjunctum*: 'though intimate.'—*Ornamentum*: 'patronage.'

2. *Quorum partim*, &c. *Quorum* depends on *partim*. This 114 is, strictly speaking, the old accusative of *pars*, with an ellipsis of the preposition *ad*. It is also used as a nominative, having adjectives agreeing with it, and has the power of a substantive to govern a genitive, or is followed by the preposition *ex*.

9. *Secutum est illud*: sc. *bellum*, though it stands no nearer than the beginning of the last section.

12. *Ille*: sc. '*usus sit*.'

15. *Ut privatum*, &c.: 'that a private fund was made up, by the Roman knights, for the assassins of Cæsar.'

18. *Appellatus est*: 'was requested.'

27. *Provinciarum* is governed by *rebus*.

21. *Stiterit radimonium*: 'gave bail.' 115

23. *In diem*: 'on credit;' but means the precise time of payment.—24. *Versuram facere*. See note to p. 110, l. 31.

33. *Sui judicii*: 'from principle.'

5. *Prætorium*: 'an Ex-Prætor.' 117

16. *Neque.....non malebat*, &c. Either *non* must be struck out, or *ulcisci* and *oblivisci* change places; for *neque—non* are never found united to strengthen a negation.

27. *Nullius.....non*: 'any.'—33. *Eâ* refers to *gratiâ*.

9. *Idem*, &c. Construction: *Idem expedit L. Julium Calidum*, (*quem verè videor posse contendere nostram ætatem tulisse [as] multò elegantissimum poetam post mortem Lucretii Catullique, neque minus bonum virum, eruditumque optimis artibus*), *post proscriptionem equitum, propter ejus magnas Africanas possessiones, relatum [though] absentem in numerum proscriptorum, a P. Volumnio, præfecto fabrûm Antonii*. This is strictly 118

according to the grammatical construction, but the following is the proper expression of the sense in the English idiom: *quem, post mortem Lucretii Catullique, verè vidcor posse contendere esse multò elegantissimum poëtam quem nostram ætatem tulisse, &c.*, construing *nostram ætatem* as nominative without the particle *that*.

30. *Familiâ*: 'domestics;' from *famulus*, a grade above *servus*.

32. *Anagnostæ*: 'readers;' from *anagnostes*, Greek noun, first declension.

119 1. *Utrumque horum*: i. e. both *read* and *transcribe*. The ideas must be looked for in the preceding *anagnostæ* and *librarii*.

4. *Domique factum*: 'and educated in his house.'

7. *Continentis*: sc. *esse*. Gr. R. XV.

11. *Ut, in, &c.*: 'that it was remarkable for neither extreme.'

15. *Scimus, &c.* Construction: *Scimus ex ephemeride, eum esse solitum ferre expensum sumptui non ampliùs quàm terna millia æris*, sc. *assium*. An incredibly small sum; about \$43.

29. *In sestertio vicies*. Note to p. 112, l. 25; about \$72,000.

30. *In sestertio centies*. See the same.

120 4. *Eum.....solitum*. Construction: *eum esse solitum metiri usum, &c.*

10. *Religiosè, &c.*, 'he made promises conscientiously.—*Non liberalis, sed levis*. Note to p. 119, l. 7.

13. *In nitendo*, sc. *id perficere*.—15. *Agi*: 'was at stake.'

121 17. *Doctrinâ*: 'from principle.'

23. *Ornavit*: 'has done honour to.'

31. *Marcelli Claudii*: sc. *rogatu*:—*Marcellorum*: sc. *familiam, &c.*, as in l. 27, 28; and so of the following.

122 19. *Ceperat*: Note to p. 33, l. 14.

21. *Est consecuta*: Note to p. 13, l. 13.

123 8. *Detecta*: 'unroofed.'—*Quantæ sit sapientiæ*. Gr. R. XV.

26. *Tenesmon*. Greek n. 2d decl.—32. *In dies*: 'every day.'

112 25. *Centies sestertium*. This is the neuter noun, equal to 1000 *sesterces*; and whenever it is joined to a *numeral adverb*, the word *centies* is understood, i. e. it means a *hundred times as much* as it does when joined to a *numeral adjective*. This sum is a *hundred times* 100,000, i. e. 10,000,000 *sesterces*, equal to nearly \$360,000.

INDEX,

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

EXPLANATION OF THE ROMAN NAMES.

The Romans used *two, three or four* names, and in the following order: viz. *first*, the *praenomen*, or name of the individual; *second*, the name of the *gens*, or ancient stock from which he was descended; *third*, the name of the *family*, or branch of that stock to which he belonged; and *fourth*, the *surname* of the family or of the individual, which was added on account of something remarkable in their history or character; thus, *Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus*. All these distinctions were not enjoyed by all; and, if enjoyed, the names were not always all used.

Roman Names were frequently abbreviated, as follows:

A.	Aulus.	M.	Marcus.
C.	Caius.	P.	Publius.
Cn.	Cneius.	Q.	Quintus.
J.	Julius.	T.	Titus.
L.	Lucius.	Tib.	Tiberius.

Note.—B. C., before the birth of Christ: A. D., in the year of our Lord.

ACE, es, a town of Phœnicia, now *Acre*.

Acharnæ, arum, a village of Attica.

Acharnanus, a, um, of Acharnæ.

Achëron, ontis, a river of Epirus, fabled as one of the rivers of hell, or as being the entrance to the *other world*; for which last it is often put, or for the infernal regions.

Actæi, the Athenians; from *Acte*, the ancient name of Attica.

Adimantus, one of Alcibiades' colleagues.

Admêtus, a king of Molossis.

Ægæ, arum, a town of Macedonia, where Philip was assassinated: it was the same as *Edessa*.

Ægâtes, um; three islands at the west end of Sicily.

Ægos (Greek genitive) *flumen*, 'Goat's river:' a river of the Thracian Chersonesus, where the Athenian fleet, of 180 ships, was defeated by Lysander.

Ægyptus, Egypt.

Æmilii, a noble *gens* at Rome, of very ancient descent, and distinguished in several *families*.

Æmilius, L. Paulus; a Roman consul, slain in Apulia, in a battle against Hannibal.

Æolia, or *Æolis*, a country of Asia Minor, on the Ægean sea, between Troas on the north, and Ionia on the south. The inhabitants were a colony of Greeks.

Æolis, *idos*; see *Æolia*.

Afri, Africans; from *Afer*, *fra*, *frum*.

Africa, one of the great continents of the earth.

Africanus, a surname of *Scipio*, on account of his achievements in Africa.

Agamemnon, a king of Mycenæ and Argos, who was captain general of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Agesilæus, a son of Archidamus, of the royal family of the *Proclidæ* at Sparta, made king at the death of his brother Agis, in preference to his nephew Leotychides. For his life, see the text. It is said by some that he was absent from the battle of Leuctra, not voluntarily, but on account of sickness.

Agis, *idis*, a king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the *Proclidæ*, succeeded by his brother *Agesilæus*.

Agnonides, a rhetorician of Athens, who publicly accused Phocion, and caused his execution; for which he was afterwards put to death, when the Athenians recollected Phocion's services.

Agrippa, *M. Vipsanius*, a celebrated Roman, who married Pomponia, the daughter of Atticus. He favoured the cause of Augustus at the battles of Actium and Philippi; in which, as well as in many others, he displayed great valour. He spent large sums in embellishing Rome, and raising magnificent buildings; one of which, the Pantheon, still exists.

Alcibiâdes, a philosopher, statesman, and heroic general, of Athens: his life is in the text.

Alcmæon, son of the prophet Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, who murdered his mother for having caused the death of his father.

Alexander, *dri*, surnamed *Mag-nus*, the Great; son and successor of Philip, king of Macedonia. He was one of the most enterprising and extravagant heroes the world has produced. He commenced his career about the twentieth year of his age, and in less than twelve years, conquered Greece, the Persian empire, and nearly all the then known parts of Asia and Africa. He was a great patron of learning and learned men. By some his death is attributed to poison, and by others to intoxication; by Nepos, to disease.

Alexander, called *Pheræus*, a cruel tyrant of Pheræ in Thes-saly, who imprisoned Pelopidas when an ambassador, contrary to rights acknowledged by all nations; since the persons of ambassadors were universally considered sacred. His cruelty made him suspicious even of his wife, who finally murdered him.

Alexandrea, for *Alexandria*, a city of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great.

Alpes, *ium*, the Alps, high mountains separating Italy from France, Switzerland and Germany.

Alpici, inhabitants of the country around the Alps.

Amphipolis, a town on the Strymon, between Macedonia and Thrace, so called because that river flowed all round it.

Amyntas, *æ*, a king of Macedonia, father of Philip.

Andocides, an Athenian orator,

four of whose orations are extant.

Anicia, a female cousin of Atticus.

Antigenes, one of Alexander's generals, publicly rewarded for his valour.

Antigönus, one of Alexander's generals, who received Pamphylia, Lycia and Phrygia as his share of the empire.

Antiöchus, a king of Syria, surnamed *the Great*. He conquered the greatest part of Greece, and at the instigation of Hannibal, who had taken refuge at his court, made war against the Romans; but not following his counsels with sufficient care, he was conquered, and obliged to make peace on the humiliating terms of a fine of 2000 talents annually to the Romans.

Antipater, tri, one of Alexander's generals and successors, who obtained Macedonia as his share of the empire.

Antönius, Marcus, Mark Antony, who acted a distinguished part in the dissensions of the Roman empire, during and after Cæsar's time.

Apenninus, sc. *mons*; the Apennines, which pass through the middle of Italy, from end to end.

Apollo, the god of all the fine arts, of medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence. His oracles were in general repute, all over the world, the most famous of which, and his most splendid temple, was at Delphi.

Apollocrätēs, a friend of Dion.

Appia via, a road from Rome to Brundisium, in the E. of Italy, so called because paved by the consul *Appius Claudius*.

Apulia, a country in Italy, on the Adriatic, next to Calabria.

Arcādes, um (Grk.), Arcadians.

Arcadia, a hilly country of Greece, in the middle of the Peloponnesus.

Archias, æ; a polemarch of Thebes:—also, a high priest of Athens. They were intimate.

Ardeatīnus, a, um; of *Ardea*, a city of Latium, about twenty miles S. by E. of Rome.

Arête, es; a daughter of Dionysius, who married Dion. She was thrown into the sea.

Argilius, a favourite youth of Pausanias, who betrayed him.

Argivi, inhabitants of Argos.

Argos, eos and *is* (neut.), the capital of Argölis, in the East of the Peloponnesus.

Arriobarzānes, a prefect of Lydia and Ionia, under the Persian king.

Aristīdes, a celebrated Athenian whose temperance and virtue procured him the name of *the Just*.

Aristömäche, es, the wife of Dionysius the elder, and sister of Dion.

Armenii, the Armenians, whose country lay at the source of the Tigris and Euphrates, and East of Cappadocia and Pontus.

Arsidæus, a son of Datames.

Artabānus, son of Hystaspes, and brother to Darius the first, kings of Persia. He endeavoured to dissuade his nephew, Xerxes, from making war against the Greeks; and at his return assassinated him, in hopes of gaining his throne.

Artabāzus, one of Xerxes' generals.

Artaphernes, one of Darius's generals, who was conquered at Marathon by Miltiades.

Artaxerxes, the name of two Persian kings. The former, sometimes called *Ahasuerus*, was surnamed *Macrochir*, or *Longi-*

manus, because one of his hands was longer than the other. He destroyed Artabanus, who had murdered his father Xerxes; and, besides several military achievements; ruled with great wisdom and moderation.—*Artaxerxes* the second, surnamed *Mnemon*, from his extensive memory, was disturbed in the possession of his kingdom by the ambitious views of his brother, the younger *Cyrus*; who, being entrusted with the government of Lydia and some other provinces on the Mediterranean, raised an army of 100,000 barbarians and 13,000 Greeks, and marched towards the Persian capital to dethrone him. Artaxerxes met him on the banks of the Euphrates, with an army of 900,000, and in their first engagement, his brother was slain, and he gained a decisive victory.

Artemisium, a promontory of Eubœa.

Asia, one of the quarters of the globe. *Asia Minor* is the tract bounded N. by the Black sea, W. by the Archipelago, and S. by the Mediterranean.

Aspendii, inhabitants of *Aspendus*, a town of Pamphylia in Asia Minor.

Aspis, is; a satrap of Cataonia.

Athamanes, um (Grk.), a people of Epirus.

Athênæ, arum, Athens, a celebrated city of Attica, in Greece, founded about 1556 years before the Christian era, by Cecrops and an Egyptian colony. It was at first called *Cecropia*, from its founder, but afterwards *Athens*, from *Minerva* (called by the Greeks *Athênê*), who had obtained the right of naming it in preference to Neptune. It was first governed by 17 successive kings,

the last of whom was *Codrus*: next, by magistrates called *Archons*, chosen at first for life, but at length elected annually. The other officers were elected by the people. Under this democracy the Athenians signalized themselves by their valour in the field, their munificence, and the cultivation of the fine arts. Perhaps no single city in the world can boast, in such a short space of time, of so great a number of truly illustrious citizens (generals, statesmen, philosophers, poets, and artists,) equally celebrated for their humanity, learning, and abilities. In both invasions of Greece by the Persians, their defeat was owing to Athens; which thus rose in dignity and importance. At length, in the Peloponnesian war, all Greece turned against it, and after a disastrous and sanguinary contest of 28 years, it was totally ruined by Lysander, who imposed upon it thirty tyrants. These oppressed the city for a few years, but were expelled by Thrasybulus. The Athenians recovered something of their former spirit, in the age of Philip of Macedonia, whose ambitious designs they boldly and firmly opposed, but at length fell under his power, and that of Alexander, and were finally subjugated by the Romans, 86 years before the Christian era. In all the periods of its history, Athens excelled all other cities in the cultivation of science, literature and the arts; and was the resort of those who wished to study them, from all quarters.

Atheniensis, e, Athenian, of Athens.

Athenienses, ium, the Athenians.

Attica, a country of Greece, of

which Athens was the capital ; called also *Acte*.

Attici, Athenians, inhabitants of Attica ; used promiscuously with *Athenienses*.

Atticus, *a*, *um*, Athenian, of Attica. A surname given to *T. Pomponius* from his long residence at Athens,—a Roman celebrated for his learning, philanthropy and wealth. His life is in the text.

Aulus, a common prenomens at Rome.

Aurelius, the name of a *gens* at Rome. See *Cotta*.

Automatia, the goddess of good fortune, so called by the Greeks, but by the Romans *Bona Fortuna*.

Autophradates, a satrap of Lydia, under Artaxerxes.

B.

Babylon, ōnis, a celebrated, and most splendid and luxurious city, the capital of the Assyrian empire. It was 15 miles square, making 60 in circumference ; and surrounded by a wall of bricks, laid in cement, 300 feet high and 75 thick, in which were 100 gates of brass. The Euphrates ran through the middle of it.

Babius, the name of a Roman *gens*. See *Tamphilus*.

Bagaus, a Persian sent with Sisamithres to destroy Alcibiades.

Balbus, *L. Cornelius*, a friend of Atticus.

Barbārus, 'the Barbarian,' an epithet applied by the Greeks to all except their own countrymen, especially to the Asiatics, and by way of distinction, to the king of Persia.

Barcas, æ, the surname of Hannibal's family, equivalent to *Ceraunus*, meaning *thunder and lightning*.

Bisanthe, es, a town or castle of Thrace, on the Hellespont.

Bithyni, the Bithynians.

Bithynia, a country in the N. W. of Asia Minor, lying along the Black Sea.

Bæotia, a country of Greece, N. of Attica.

Bæotii, the Bæotians.

Borni, orum, or *Bornos, eos* or *is*, (neut. Grk.), a castle in the Thracian Chersonesus.

Brutus, a noble family at Rome, the chief of which was *Lucius Junius*, surnamed *Brutus* on account of his apparent stupidity ; which, however, was feigned in order to save his own life, and the better to get an opportunity of destroying Tarquin, the murderer of his father, and last king of Rome. He accomplished his object, and made the Romans swear never again to bear a king.—*Marcus Junius Brutus*, a lineal descendant of the foregoing, acted a conspicuous part in the commotions of Cæsar's time. He took the side of Pompey ; but after the battle of Pharsalia, where Pompey's fortunes were totally ruined, Cæsar not only spared the life of Brutus, but made him one of his most confidential friends. Brutus, however, when he saw that Cæsar aspired to supreme power, disregarded this favour, and was one of the foremost of his assassins. [See *Roma*, 9th epoch.] After the battle of Philippi, he fell upon his own sword. He was a scholar as well as a general and, amid the tumults of war, devoted much of his time to literature.

Byzantium, a city of Thrace, now *Constantinople*.

Byzantii, the Byzantines.

C.

Cadmēa, the citadel of Thebes.

Cadusii, a people between the Black and Caspian seas.

Cæcilius, *L. Q.*, a rich uncle of Atticus, who made him his heir.

Cæsar, *C. J.*, a distinguished general and first emperor of Rome, whose exploits are equalled by no hero of antiquity, except perhaps Alexander and Cyrus the Great. He obtained the office of high priest of Jupiter at the age of 17, and pursued a most unexampled career until he made himself master of the Roman empire. [See *Roma*, whose history and his, during his life, make one.] He was assassinated in the senate house, and fell pierced by 23 wounds.—*Cæsar*, *Octavius*, surnamed *Augustus*, nephew and adopted son of the preceding, and second emperor of Rome. [See *Roma*, 10th epoch.] He was eminently the patron of learning and learned men, and the greatest scholars of Rome flourished during his reign. He is the Cæsar mentioned in the last half of the life of Atticus.

Cæsariānum civile bellum, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey.

Caius, a common prenomēn at Rome.

Cælidus, *L. J.*, a man distinguished for his riches and poetical talents.

Callias, *æ*, an Athenian, distinguished for his riches, who paid Cimon's fine, on condition of having his wife.

Callicrātes, an Athenian who seized the sovereignty of Syracuse, by deceiving and assassinating Dion. He was expelled, after reigning 13 months.

Calliphron, *ōnis*, a celebrated

dancing master, who taught Epaminondas.

Callistrātus, an orator of Aphidna, in Attica, the most eloquent of his age.

Camissares, a governor of part of Cilicia.

Canus, *Q. Gellius*, a friend of Atticus.

Cannensis, *e*, of Cannæ, a village of Apulia, near the Aufidus, where Hannibal defeated the Romans, slaughtering 40,000.

Capitōlium, a celebrated temple and citadel at Rome, on the Tarpeian rock.

Cappādox, *ōcis*, a Cappadocian.

Cappādōcia, a country in the E. of Asia Minor.

Captiani, a people in the E. of Asia Minor.

Cāpua, a city of Campania, about 120 miles S. E. of Rome.

Cārdaces, *um* (Grk.), a people of Asia Minor.

Cardianus, a Cardian, an inhabitant of Cardia, a town in the Thracian Chersonesus.

Cāres, inhabitants of Caria.

Caria, a country in the S. W. of Asia Minor.

Carthaginienses, *ium*, the Carthaginians.

Carthāgo, *ginis*, Carthage, a celebrated and most splendid commercial city of Africa, near the present Tunis. It was founded about 100 years earlier than Rome, of which it was long the rival, and the capital of that part of Africa, and mistress of Sicily, Sardinia and Spain. It carried on three wars with Rome, called the *Punic wars*, [see *Roma*] at the first of which it contained 700,000 inhabitants; but in the third, when it was burned and totally destroyed by Scipio, the second Africanus, B. C. 147, it had but 5000. It was 23 miles

in circumference, and burned for 17 days. The Carthaginians offered human victims to their gods, and were so treacherous that *punica fides* became a proverb for fraud.

Cassander, dri, a son of Antipater. [See *Antipater*.] He received the government of Macedonia from his father, and reigned 18 years. He killed the mother, the two wives and the children of Alexander, to prevent the latter from ever attaining to the throne.

Cassius, C., a distinguished Roman general, and particular friend of Brutus. He took the side of Pompey, and after the battle of Pharsalia his life was spared by Cæsar; but he was one of his murderers. At the battle of Philippi, the wing which he commanded was overpowered, and, to prevent falling into the hands of the enemy, he ordered one of his freedmen to kill him with his own sword, the same which had given wounds to Cæsar.

Cataonia, a country of Asia Minor, between Cilicia and Capadocia.

Cato, M. Porcius, a distinguished Roman general, statesman, scholar and philosopher; but most distinguished for his simplicity of life, and severe morals. He rose to all the honours of the state, and left 150 orations, and many other works, which are now lost.

Catullus, an elegant Latin poet.

Catulus, C. Lutatius, a Roman consul, who, with 300 ships, near the Ægates, destroyed 600 belonging to the Carthaginians, and compelled them to a peace.

Centenius, C., a Roman prætor.

Ceraunus, 'thunder,' a surname of Ptolemy II., from his deeds of war.

Cethægus, P. Cornélius, a Roman consul.

Chabrias, æ, a famous Athenian general, whose life appears in the text.

Chalcæus, 'brazen house,' a brazen temple of Minerva at Sparta.

Chalcis, ÿdis, a city of Eubœa, now *Negropont*.

Chæones (Grk.), a nation of Epirus.

Chares, ètis, an Athenian general.

Charon, a patriotic Theban.

Chersonesus, a Greek word, signifying *peninsula*. There were many; of which the most important were the *Peloponnesus*, now *Morea*; and the *Thracian Chersonesus*, mentioned in the text, lying north of the Archipelago and west of the Dardanelles.

Chius, and *Chios*, the island of *Scio*.

Cicero, M. Tullius, a distinguished orator, statesman, scholar and philosopher of Rome, who attained to the highest honours of the state. He opposed Cæsar, and after him Antony; to whose private animosity he was sacrificed in the second triumvirate, and was murdered near Brundisium, just before he had reached the sea in his flight from Italy. — *Q. Tullius*, brother of the former, was Cæsar's lieutenant in Gaul, and was proscribed at the same time as his brother.

Cilix, ÿcis, a Cilician.

Cilicia, a country in the S. E. of Asia Minor on the Mediterranean.

Cimon, the name of two Athenians, the one the father, and the other the son, of Miltiades. The life of the latter is found in the text.

Cinnānus, of or relating to Cinna.

Cinna, *L. Cornēlius*, a Roman consul, who took the side of Marius against Sylla, and pursued an unprecedented career of cruelty and bloodshed. He was assassinated by one of his officers.

Citium, a town of Cyprus.

Clastidium, a town of Liguria near the Po.

Claudius, the name of a Roman *gens*. See the *family names* Marcellus and Nero.

Cleon Halicarnasseus, an orator of Halicarnassus in Caria.

Clinias, æ, the father of Alcibiades.

Cnidus, a maritime town of Caria in the S. W. of Asia Minor.

Cōlōnæ, *arum*, a place in the N. W. of Asia Minor.

Cneius or *Cneus*, a common prenomen at Rome.

Conon, a distinguished Athenian commander, whose life is found in the text.

Corcȳra, one of the Ionian islands, now *Corfu*.

Corinthius, *a*, *um*, Corinthian.

Corinthus, a celebrated rich, and splendid city, on the isthmus of Corinth, in the middle between the Corinthian and Saronic gulfs, being about six miles from each.

Cornēlius, the name of a distinguished *gens* at Rome, the different branches of which went by various surnames, as the *Scipios*, *Cethegi*, *Cinnæ*, &c.—*L. Cornēlius Merula*, a consul with *Q. Minucius Thermus*.

Corōnēa, a town of Bœotia.

Cotta, *C. Aurelius*, a Roman consul.—*L. Aurelius*, another.

Cōtus, *i*, a king of Thrace.

Cratērus, one of Alexander's generals, who wrote his life.

Crēta, a large island south of the Ægean sea, now *Candia*.

Cretenses, the Cretans.

Crēmīssus, a river of Sicily.

Crithote, *es* (Grk.), a town of the Thracian Chersonesus.

Critias, æ, chief of the thirty tyrants set over Athens by Sparta.

Cȳclādes, islands of the Ægean.

Cyme, *es*, the best town of Æolia.

Cyprus, a large island in the N. E. of the Mediterranean.

Cyprii, the Cyprians.

Cyrenæ, *arum*, a city of Lybia, in the N. E. of Africa.

Cȳrēnæi, the Cyreneans.

Cyrus the elder, king of Persia and Media, and one of the greatest and noblest heroes and conquerors the world has produced.—*Cyrus the younger*, a brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, who attempted to dethrone him.

Cyzicēnus, a Cyzicene.

Cyzicum, an island and town of the Propontis.

D.

Damon, a famous musician and also politician of Athens.

Dārius, a noble satrap of Persia, who, on the murder of Smerdis, obtained the throne. He made great conquests both to the east and west; and became so exasperated against the Greeks, that he ordered a servant to repeat to him, every evening, these words: "Remember, O king, to punish the Athenians." At the battle of Marathon, his troops were totally defeated, and he lost 200,000 men in that expedition.

Datāmes, a governor of the Leucosyri in Cilicia, and general of the armies of Artaxerxes, distinguished for the promptness and rapidity of his movements. His life is in the text.

Datis, commander of the Per-

sian fleet in Xerxes' expedition against Greece.

Dēcēlia, a village of Attica.

Delphi, orum, a city of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus, famous for its temple and oracle of Apollo.

Delphicus, Delphic, an epithet of Apollo, from his temple at Delphi.

Delus and *Delos*, one of the Cyclades islands in the Ægean.

Dēmādes, an Athenian, who, from a sailor, became an eloquent orator, and obtained much influence in the state.

Demænetus, a rhetorician of Syracuse.

Dēmētrius, son and successor of Antigonos in Asia Minor; a great warrior, surnamed *Poliorcētes*, *destroyer of towns*.—*Demetrius* surnamed *Phalæreus*, an eloquent orator and statesman of Athens, who, by his virtue, wise government, and generosity, made himself greatly beloved and honoured by the Athenians.

Dēmōsthēnes, a celebrated Athenian orator and statesman, who laboured to rouse his countrymen against Philip.

Dercyllus, a man appointed over Attica by Antipater.

Dīāna, the goddess of hunting.

Dinon, a Greek who wrote the history of Persia in Alexander's age.

Diōmēdon, a Cyzicene, sent to corrupt Epaminondas.

Dion, a Syracusan whose life is found in the text.

Diōnysius, the name of two tyrants of Syracuse, styled, for distinction, the *elder* and the *younger*. The *elder* was distinguished for his talents, his unparalleled suspicious disposition, and his cruelty.—*Dionysius the younger*, son and successor of

the preceding, resembled him in his vices but not in his abilities. After his final expulsion, he retired to Corinth, where, that he might still enjoy the pleasure of being a tyrant, he taught a school for boys.—*Dionysius*, a celebrated musician at Thebes.

Divus, 'a god,' an epithet given to Julius Cæsar.

Dōdōna, a city on the borders between Thessaly and Epirus, celebrated for its temple and oracle of Jupiter.

Dōlōpes, um, a people of Thessaly.

Dōmītiūs, Cn., a consul with C. Sossius.

Drusilla, a daughter of Agrippa king of Judea.

E.

Elis, idis, now *Belvidere*, a city of Peloponnesus, and capital of the country of the same name; famous for the *Olympic games* celebrated there.

Elpinice, es, the half-sister and wife of Cimon, who consented to marry Callias on condition of his discharging the fine imposed on her father, and for which her half-brother and husband was imprisoned.

Emphyletus, a friend of Phocion.

Ennius, Q., a Roman poet.

Epaminondas, æ, a celebrated and virtuous Theban general, liberator of Greece, whose life is found in the text.

Ephesus, a city of Ionia.

Ephōri, ōrum, five magistrates chosen annually at Sparta, whose authority was superior to that of the kings. They were appointed to watch over the rights and liberties of the people, had the management of the treasury, and

were the arbiters of peace and war.

Epīrōta, an Epirot. See *Epirus*.

Epīrōticus, *a*, *um*, of or in Epirus.

Epīrus, a country in the N. W. of Greece, on the Adriatic.

Erētria, a city of Eubœa.

Eryx, *ȳcis*, a city in the W. of Sicily.

Etruria, a country of Italy, extending from the Tiber along the W. coast.

Evagoras, *a*, a king of Cyprus.

Eubœa, an island in the Ægean near Greece: now *Negropont*.

Eumēnes, son of a charioteer of Cardia, and one of Alexander's ablest generals: his life is in the text.—*Eumenes*, a king of Pergamus, in alliance with the Romans.

Eumolpīdæ, a family of priests at Athens, descended from *Eumolpus*.

Eurōpa, Europe.

Europæi, Europeans.

Eurybiādes, a king of the Lacedæmonians.

Eurȳdice, *es*, the wife of Amyntas, and mother of Philip.

Erysthēnes, a king of Sparta. He was the twin brother of Procles, and both were heirs of the throne. The oracle of Delphi decided that they should reign together, and from them descended the two lines of kings which ruled conjointly in that state about 900 years.

F.

Fabiāni, soldiers so called from Fabius.

Fabii, a noble *gens* at Rome, distinguished into six families, as, the *Maximi*, &c.

Fabius, *Q.*, *Maxīmus*, a celebrated Roman general, who op-

posed Hannibal in Italy more successfully than any other, which he did by countermarches, skirmishes and ambuscades, constantly avoiding a general action; for which he received the epithet of *Cunctator*, delayer.

Falernus, a mountain and plain between Rome and Naples.

Fērētrius, an epithet of Jupiter at Rome.

Flaccus, *L. Valerius*, a consul with Cato.

Flamīnius, *C.*, a Roman consul, of rash and turbulent disposition.

Flaminīnus, *L. Quintius*, a consul.

Flavius, *C.*, a friend of Brutus.

Fortūna, the goddess of Fortune.

Fregellæ, *arum*, a city of Latium about 60 miles S. E. of Rome.

Fulvia, an intriguing woman, wife of Antony.

Furius, the name of a *gens* at Rome. See the family name *Purpureo*.

G.

Galba, *Servius*, a Roman prætor.—*P. Sulpicius Galba*, a consul at Rome.

Gallia, Gaul, now France.

Gellius, name of a *gens*. See *Canus*.

Gemīnus, *Cn. Servilius*, a consul at Rome.

Gongylus, an officer of Xerxes.

Gortynii, inhabitants of *Gortyn*, *Gortys*, or *Gortyna*, a town of Crete.

Gracchus, *Tib. Sempronius*, a consul at Rome.

Græci, the Greeks.

Græcia, Greece.

Græcus, *a*, *um*, Grecian, Greek.

Graii, the Greeks.

Graius, *a*, *um*, Grecian, Greek.

Grūnium, a castle in Phrygia.

H.

Hadrumētum, or *Adrumētum*, a town of Africa, S. by E. of Carthage, near the present *Susa*.

Haliartus, a city of Bæotia.

Halicarnasseus, a citizen of Halicarnassus in Caria.

Hamilcar, a Carthaginian general, under whom and his son Hannibal that state was in its highest glory. His life is in the text.

Hammon, or *Ammon*, an epithet of Jupiter as worshipped at his temple in the deserts of Lybia.

Hannibal, a Carthaginian general of the greatest abilities, who kept the Roman empire in fear and dread for more than thirty years. His life is in the text.

Hasdrubal, a son-in-law of Hamilcar, and his successor in command of the Carthaginians in Spain.

Hellespontus, Hellespont: this name sometimes means the straits now called *Dardanelles*, and sometimes the adjacent country.

Helôtes, the *slaves* at Sparta. They were originally the inhabitants of the town of *Helos* in Laconia, but were conquered by the Spartans, and reduced to the most abject servitude and degradation, liable even to be murdered in sport.

Helvius, C., an ædile with Cato.

Hephæstio, Hephestion, one of the ablest of Alexander's generals, and his greatest favourite.

Heracclides, æ, a man who had concern with Dion in the revolutions of Sicily.

Hercules, a celebrated hero of Greece, famous for his twelve labors. He was deified after death, and there were no great deeds which he had not perform-

ed. He was the founder of the race of the *Heracclidæ*, from whom the Spartan kings were descended.

Hermæ, pl. of *Hermes*, æ, the Greek name of Mercury.

Hetærice, es, 'social,' the name of a Macedonian troop.

Hicetas, æ, a tyrant of Syracuse.

Hipparinus, the father of Dion.

Hippo, a city of Africa, about 50 miles N. W. of Carthage.

Hippōnicus, the richest of the Greeks.

Hispānia, Spain.

Hispānii, the Spaniards.

Hister, or *Ister*, *tri*, the Danube.

Histiæus, a tyrant of Miletus.

Homērus, the poet Homer.

Hortensius, Q., an eloquent orator.

Hystaspes, a king of Persia.

I.

Iōnes, um, the Ionians.

Iōnia, a country in the W. of Asia Minor.

Iphicratenses, soldiers disciplined after the manner of Iphicrates.

Iphicrātes, a distinguished Athenian general, who made improvements both in their arms and discipline. His life is in the text.

Ismēnias, æ, a Theban general.

Itālia, Italy.

Italicus, a, um, Italian.

J.

Jason, ōnis, a tyrant of Phæræ in Thessaly.

Julius, a very ancient gens at Rome. See the surname *Cæsar*.

Junius, a, um, Junian. *Junius* is the name of a family, or perhaps a gens, at Rome. See *Brutus*.

Jupiter, Jovis, the chief of the gods.

L.

Labeo, Q. Fabius, a Roman consul.

Lacedæmon, see *Sparta*.

Lacedæmonius, a Lacedæmonian or Spartan.

Laco, a Laconian, i. e. a Spartan.

Lacōnice, es, or *Lacōnia*, a country in the S. of the Peloponnesus, whose capital was *Sparta*.

Lamachus, one of Alcibiades' colleagues.

Lamestius, a petulant Syracusan.

Lamprus, a celebrated musician.

Lampsacus, or *Lampsacum*, a town in the N. W. of Asia Minor, on the straits of Hellespont.

Latinus, a, um, Latin, of Latinum.

Lemni, the Lemnians.

Lemnus, or *Lemnos*, an island of the Ægean.

Leonidas, æ, a king of *Sparta*, who, with three hundred of his countrymen, withstood the Persian host at the pass of Thermopylæ for three successive days, killing great numbers. At length a secret path being discovered to *Xerxes* by a traitor, he marched a large body by night to an elevated situation, which entirely commanded the Spartans. *Leonidas* perceiving this, ordered a repast, exhorting his men 'to dine heartily, for they would sup with the gods.' Then, determined to sell their lives at the dearest rate, they threw themselves into the Persian army, slaughtering incredible numbers. One only escaped, who, on his return to *Sparta*, was treated with universal infamy; until the battle of

Platæa, where he made glorious amends.

Leonnatus, one of Alexander's generals.

Leotychides, an heir to the throne of *Sparta*, who was superseded by his uncle *Agésilæus*.

Lesbus, or *Lesbos*, an island of the Ægean.

Leucosyri, a people of Cilicia.

Leuctra, a village of Bœotia, famous for the victory which *Epaminondas* obtained there over the Spartans. Spartan loss, 4000; Theban, 300.

Leutricus, a, um, of *Leuctra*.

Ligures, the Ligurians, inhabitants of Liguria, in the W. of Italy.

Longus, Tib. Sempronius, a Roman consul, defeated at *Trebiana*.

Lucani, inhabitants of *Lucania*, near the S. E. of Italy.

Lucius, a *prænomen* at Rome.

Lucretius, a distinguished Roman poet.

Lucullus, L. Licinius, a distinguished Roman general.

Lusitani, inhabitants of *Lusitania*, now *Portugal*.

Lutatius, the name of a gens at Rome. See *Catulus*.

Lycus, a Syracusan who presented a sword to assassinate *Dion*.

Lycus, the father of *Thrasybulus*.

Lydi, the Lydians.

Lydia, a country in the W. of Asia Minor.

Lysander, dri, a celebrated Spartan commander, who finished the Peloponnesian war and subjugated Athens. His life is in the text.

Lysimachus, the father of *Aristides*.—*Lysimachus*, one of Alexander's generals.

Lysis, a Pythagorean philosopher.

M.

Macedo, ōnis, a Macedonian.

Macedonia, a country N. of Greece.

Macrochīr, a surname of Artaxerxes I.

Magnes, ētis, a Magnesian.

Magnēsia, a city of Lydia.

Mago, a brother of Hannibal, who performed many distinguished services.

Mamercus, a Roman general.

Mandrōcles, a general of Artaxerxes.

Manlius, a Roman *gens*: see *Vulso*.

Mantīnēa, a city of Arcadia.

Marathon, ōnis, a village of Attica, 10 miles from Athens, celebrated for the victory gained by Miltiades with 11,000 Greeks over the Persian host.

Marathōnius, a, um, of Marathon.

Marcelli, a distinguished family at Rome.

Marcellus, M. Claudius, a celebrated Roman general, several times consul. There were several consuls who bore this name.

Marcus, a *prenomen* at Rome.

Mardonius, a Persian general, who headed Xerxes' expedition in Greece, and was slain at the battle of Plataea.

Marius, C., a celebrated but ferocious Roman general, who, after many glorious campaigns, carried on a most sanguinary civil war in a party contest against *Sylla*.

Massāgētæ, arum, a people of Scythia.

Maximus, 'the greatest,' an epithet of Jupiter.—A *family*, or *surname*, of the *gens* Fabius, which see.

Mēdia, a country of Asia, the northern half of modern Persia.

Mēdicus, a, um, Median.

Mēdus, a Mede or Median.

Meneclidas, æ, a detractor of Epaminondas.

Mēnēlāus, a king of Sparta and brother of Agamemnon, whose wife Helen, stolen by Paris the son of Priam king of Troy, was the cause of the Trojan war. A port of Lybia was named after him.

Menestheus, *dipth.*, *eos*; a son of Iphicrates, who distinguished himself as a general.

Mercūrius, the god Mercury.

Messēna, the capital city of *Messēnia*, a country in the S. W. of the Peloponnesus, famous for its glorious and successful struggles against Sparta, called the *Messenian wars*.

Micythus, a youth sent by Artaxerxes to bribe Epaminondas.

Milēsius, a Milesian, an inhabitant of Milētus in Ionia.

Miltiādes, the name of two distinguished Athenian generals, the great deeds of both of whom *Nepos* has attributed to the *younger*, whose life he professes to write.

Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts, called by the Greeks *Athēnē*. She contended with Neptune for the honour of naming Athens, and the assembly of the gods decreed it to whichever of the two should give the most useful present to the inhabitants of the earth. Neptune produced the *horse*; and *Minerva*, the *olive*: and the victory was decided in her favour. From this circumstance, the olive became the emblem of victory at Athens, and was regarded as sacred to *Minerva*. She was worshipped by the Athenians as their tutelary deity, under the name of *Parthenos*, the *Virgin*; and they built

her a splendid temple called the *Parthenon*, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

Minucius, the name of a *gens* at Rome. See the *family* names *Rufus* and *Thermus*.

Mithridātes, a general of *Artaxerxes*.

Mithrobarzānes, *Datames'* father-in-law.

Mnemon, 'remembering,' a surname of *Artaxerxes II*.

Mocilla, *L. J.*, a Roman prætor.

Molossi, the *Molossians*, of *Molossis*, a part of *Epirus*.

Munychia, a port of *Athens*, well fortified and of great importance.

Mutina, now *Modena*, in the N. of *Italy* near the *Po*.

Mycæle, *es*, a city of *Caria* in *Asia Minor*, celebrated for the victory gained there by the *Greeks*, over a far greater number of *Persians*, the same day that *Mardonius* was defeated at *Platæa*.

Mytilænæi, *Mytileneans*, of *Mytilene* or *Mitylene*, the capital of the island of *Lesbos*.

Myus, *untis*, a city of *Ionis*.

N.

Naxus or *Naxos*, an island in the *Ægean*.

Nectanābis, *ἴdis*, (*Grk.*), a king of *Egypt*.—Another king of the same, grandson of the preceding.

Neōcles, *is* or *i*, the father of *Themistocles*.

Neontichos, *eos* or *is*, (*neuter Grk.*), a castle in *Thrace*.

Neoptōlēmus, one of *Alexander's* generals, who obtained *Armenia* as his share of the empire.

Nepos, *Cornelius*, a celebrated historian in the reign of *Augustus*, who, like the rest of his learned cotemporaries, shared the favour, and enjoyed the patronage of the

emperor. He was the intimate friend of *Cicero* and of *Atticus*, and recommended himself to the notice of the great and opulent by delicacy of sentiment and a lively disposition. He is said to have composed three books of chronicles; and that he wrote a biographical account of all the most celebrated kings, generals and historians, or authors of antiquity, is manifest from the repeated references to such books in the text of the present work. This latter is all that remains of his compositions, except a few unimportant fragments. The language of *Nepos* has always been admired, and he has been distinguished for the delicacy of his expressions, the elegance of his style, and the clearness and precision of his narrations.

Neptūnus, *Neptune*, the god of the sea.

Nero, *C. Claudius*, a Roman general who headed several campaigns in *Spain*.—*Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero*, the adopted son of *Augustus*, and his successor in the empire.

Nicānor, a general under *Cassander* of *Macedonia*, who took *Athens*.

Nicias, *æ*, an *Athenian* general, colleague with *Alcibiades*.

Nīlus, the river *Nile* in *Egypt*.

Nomentanus, *a*, *um*, of *Nomentum*, a town about 10 miles N. E. of *Rome*.

Nora, a place in *Phrygia*.

Nūmidæ, *arum*, the *Numidians*, who occupied a part of *Africa*, nearly corresponding with the modern state of *Algiers*.

Nysæus, a son of *Dionysius*.

O.

Œdīpus, *i*, and *ōdis*, a king of *Thebes*, who killed his father

and married his mother without knowing either of them; and after the discovery, put out his eyes, and was banished, or banished himself, to Athens.

Olympia, a town of Elis on the river Alpheus, in the W. of the Peloponnesus, famous for the *Olympic games* celebrated there. They took place every four years, and lasted five days. Contests of *running, leaping, wrestling, boxing, throwing the quoit, and horse and chariot races*, were exhibited; also competitions in *poetry, eloquence, and the fine arts*. The only reward was an olive crown; but the conquerors had their statues, called *Olympionicæ*, erected at Olympia, in the sacred grove of Jupiter. Their return home was the triumph of a warlike conqueror: they were drawn in a chariot by four horses, and were every where received with the greatest acclamations.

Olympias, the wife of Philip, and mother of Alexander.

Olympiodorus, a musician who taught Epaminondas.

Olynthii, the Olynthians.

Olynthus, a city of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia.

Onomarchus, an officer of guards under Antigonus.

Optimus, 'the Best,' an epithet of Jupiter.

Orchomēnii, the Orchomēnians, inhabitants of Orchomēnus, a town of Bœotia.

Orestes, a son of Agamemnon king of Argos, who assassinated his mother for the murder of his father.

P.

Pactye, es, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus.

Pādus, the river *Po* in the N. of Italy.

Pamphylum Mare, the Pamphylian Sea, a name given to that part of the Mediterranean adjacent to Pamphylia, a country in the S. of Asia Minor.

Pandates, the royal treasurer of Artaxerxes, and friend of Dames.

Paphlāgo, ōnis, a Paphlagonian; an inhabitant of Paphlagonia, a country in the N. of Asia Minor on the Euxine.

Parætacæ, arum, or *Parætaca, orum*, a people, or country, between Media and Persia, a little S. of the present Ispahan.

Parius, a, um, Parian, relating to Paros.

Paros or *Paros*, an island of the Ægean, in the midst of the Cyclades.

Patrōclus, one of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war.

Paulus or *Paullus, L. Æmilius*, a Roman consul who fell at Cannæ.—A son of the preceding, and a distinguished Roman general, who was consul the year after Hannibal's death.

Pausānias, æ, a Spartan commander, whose life is in the text.—A favourite of Philip, who assassinated him, for refusing to do him justice on one who had abused him.

Pax, the goddess *Peace*, called by the Greeks *Irene*.

Peducæus, Sextus, a friend of Atticus.

Pelopidas, æ, a celebrated Theban general, and intimate friend of Epaminondas; remarkable for his immense possessions, which he bestowed with great liberality to the poor and necessitous. He never engaged an enemy without obtaining the advantage; and with him and Epaminondas the glory of Thebes rose and set. His life is in the text.

Pēlōponnēsīus, a, um, Peloponnesian.

Pēlōponnēsus, now the *Morea*.

Perdiccas, æ, a son of Amyntas king of Macedonia, and elder brother and predecessor of Philip on the throne.—A general and favourite of Alexander, who at his death, gave him his ring; from which circumstance he endeavoured to make himself absolute, as Alexander's successor in the empire: but his interest was soon ruined, and he was assassinated in his tent by his own officers.

Pergāmēnus, a, um, of Pergamus, a city of Mysia in the N. W. of Asia Minor.

Pericles, a celebrated commander, statesman and orator of Athens, who was step-father to Alcibiades.

Perperna, M., a censor at Rome.

Persa, æ, and *Perses, æ*, a Persian.

Persia, a country of Asia, but generally taken for the whole Persian empire, which at one time extended from the Hellespont to the Indus, and from the Caspian to the sea of Arabia. It was founded by Cyrus the Great.

Persicus, a, um, Persian.

Persis, idis, (Grk.), a province of Persia, but more frequently used for Persia itself.

Peucestes, a general of Alexander and captain of his body guard, who received Persia as his share of the empire.

Phalereus or *Phalericus, a, um*, of Phalera, Phalerum or Phaleron, a small port three miles S. of Athens.

Pharnabāzus, a royal Persian satrap. There were several governors of the same name.

Phēræ, arum, a town of Laconia. Another of Thessaly.

Pheræus, of Pheræ.

Phidias, æ. See note to p. 111, l. 15.

Philippides, a courier at Athens.

Philippensis, e, of Philippi, a town in the E. of Macedonia near the Strymonic gulf; celebrated for two battles fought near it, at an interval of twenty days, between the forces of Augustus and Antony on one side, and those of Brutus and Cassius on the other: the former were victorious.

Philippus, Philip, king of Macedonia and father of Alexander the Great, who obtained the ascendancy over Greece more by stratagem and pretended friendship, than by arms.—An illegitimate son of the former surnamed *Arideus*, who was made king of Macedonia after Alexander's death; but not being of sound mind, the government was administered by Polysperchon and also Perdiccas. This is the one mentioned in the life of Phocion.—Another and later king of Macedonia, who took up the quarrel of Hannibal against the Romans, and for several years made war against them; but was finally conquered, and made tributary to Rome.

Philistus, a historian of Syracuse.

Philōcles, a commander of the Athenian fleet.

Philōstrātus, a brother Calliocrates, concerned in the murder of Dion.

Phōcion, ōnis, an Athenian philosopher, general, and statesman, celebrated for his virtues both public and private. His life is in the text.

Phābidas, æ, a Spartan general who perfidiously seized Thebes.

Phænīces, um, the Phœnicians,

inhabitants of Phœnicia, a country of Asia, along the E. shore of the Mediterranean.

Phrygia, a country in the centre of Asia Minor.

Phryx, gis, a Phrygian.

Phyle, es, a castle of Attica.

Piræus, the largest and most celebrated port of Athens, about three miles S. W. of the city, and joined to it by two walls, seven miles and a half in circuit, and sixty feet high, embracing a large area. One of these walls was built by Pericles, and the other by Themistocles. This port had three harbours, and was a great mart of commerce, and the resort of merchants from all parts of the world. It was burnt by Sylla, who is mentioned p. 111.

Pisander, dri, a Spartan commander.

Pisidæ, arum, the Pisidians, of Pisidia, a country in the southern interior of Asia Minor.

Pisistratus, a tyrant of Athens.

Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

Platææ, arum, a town of Bœotia, famous for the defeat of Mardonius and the Persians, by Pausanias and the Greeks, when of 300,000 of the former, scarce 3000 escaped with their lives. The loss of the Greeks as far as ascertained, was 159.

Platæensis, e, Platean.

Plato, the most celebrated moral and political philosopher of antiquity: he was an Athenian.

Pæcile, es, 'the Chequered' a famous portico at Athens, filled with paintings of the battles won by the Athenians.

Pænicus, a, um, Carthaginian.

Pænus, a Carthaginian.

Polybius, a Greek historian.

Polymnus, father of Epaminondas.

Polysperchon, ontis, an officer of Alexander, appointed governor of Macedonia by Antipater at his death.

Pompeius, Cn., surnamed *Magnus*; Pompey the Great, a celebrated Roman general, who was one of the great actors in the revolutions of the latter years of the republic: [See *Roma*]. He was a man of a very handsome person, and great eloquence.

Pomponius, the *gens* from which Atticus was descended.

Pontus, a country in the N. E. of Asia Minor.

Procles, is, or *i*, [see note to p. 9, l. 6]. See Eurysthenes.

Propontis, idis, the sea of Marmora.

Proserpina, the wife of Pluto, and goddess of the infernal regions. She was the patron deity of Sicily.

Prusias, æ, a king of Bythinia, to whom Hannibal fled for refuge.

Ptolemæus, Ptolemy, one of Alexander's friends and generals, who after his death, received Egypt as his share of the empire, where he reigned a celebrated monarch, the first of that name.—A son of the preceding, surnamed *Ceraunus*, 'thunder,' who murdered Seleucus king of Macedonia for his throne.

Publius, a *prenomen* at Rome.

Purpureo, L. Furius, a consul with M. Claudius Marcellus.

Pydna, a maritime town in the S. of Macedonia.

Pylæmènes, a Paphlagonian killed in the Trojan war by Menelaus.

Pyrenæus, of the Pyrenees.

Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus, who landed in Italy and made war against the Romans for several years, but was finally repelled.

Pythagóreus, a Pythagorean, a

philosopher of the school of Pythagoras, one of the greatest of the Grecian philosophers.

Pythia, the Pythoness, the name of the priestess who delivered the oracles at Delphi.

Q.

Quintius, a Roman gens: see *Flaminius*.

Quintus, a common *prenomén* at Rome, properly that of the fifth son. But *Quintus*, for *Quintius* or *Quinctius* is the name of a gens.

Quirinalis, a hill at Rome.

R.

Rez, applied by way of distinction to the king of Persia.

Rhodanus, the river *Rhone* in France.

Rhodii, the Rhodians, inhabitants of the celebrated island of Rhodes, which lies in the mouth of the *Ægean*, to the S. W. of Asia Minor.

Roma, Rome, a celebrated city of Italy on the Tiber, 16 miles from its mouth. It was founded by Romulus, B. C. 753, and at first consisted of a small castle on the Palatine hill, held by a few lawless warriors. For 244 years it was governed by kings, and was greatly increased by the conquest of the neighbouring tribes. The last of the kings was expelled by Brutus, B. C. 509, and Rome was governed by consuls for 478 years, till the battle of Actium, B. C. 31. Continuing to increase from the causes above named, she had already become mistress of Italy, when B. C. 264, she became involved in the *first Punic war*: but the victory of Catulus [see *Catulus*.] at length compelled the Carthaginians to a peace on very humil-

iating terms. B. C. 242. Scarce 20 years had elapsed, and Hannibal [2d *Punic war*] marched above 100,000 men across the Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy, where he was almost invariably victorious, and kept the Romans in terror for 16 years; till, instructed by his example, they fitted out Scipio with a large armament to carry the war to Carthage. Hannibal was recalled, met the enemy at Zama, and though the Carthaginians fought with the most obstinate courage, yet their cause was totally ruined, B. C. 202. In the *third Punic war*, Scipio the younger, laid Carthage level with the ground, B. C. 147. [See *Carthage*]. Rome vigorously prosecuted her conquests, and at length the Jugurthine war, B. C. 111, developed the talents of Marius and Sylla; from which time Rome was a prey to *civil factions*. These were two restless spirits, neither of whom could bear a rival; and though they fought the battles and executed the conquests of their country, yet they most inhumanly butchered each other's partisans, filling Italy with blood and terror, B. C. 88. Nor did the quarrel terminate with their death, but the same scenes were acted by Cinna and Crassus, the partisans of Marius, and by Pompey the friend of Sylla; till at length the young Cæsar rising to notice, effected a reconciliation of Pompey and Crassus, and uniting with them, formed the *first triumvirate*, B. C. 60. They divided the empire among them, and each retired to administer his government; but Crassus was killed in Asia, and Cæsar, who had received Gaul, soon finding cause for quarrel with Pompey,

entered Italy sword in hand: the latter fleeing, he pursued him into Greece; and at the battle of Pharsalia in Thessaly, Pompey was totally defeated, fled for life to Egypt, and was murdered, B. C. 48. Cæsar, contrary to the custom of his predecessors, spared the lives of most of Pompey's friends, and thus made them his own. He greatly extended his conquests, and at length returned to Rome in a most splendid *triumph*; but he was suspected of aspiring to supreme power, and was assassinated, B. C. 44. [See *Brutus* and *Cæsar*]. The most of Cæsar's friends were immediately despatched; but Antony, whom Brutus refused to seize, soon kindled the popular flame in Cæsar's favour, and the murderers fled. Augustus, Cæsar's heir, joining with Antony and Lepidus, formed the *second triumvirate*; a union cemented by the blood of their nearest friends and the best citizens of Rome. The assassins were pursued into Greece, and two battles were fought at Philippi, at an interval of 20 days, in both of which the wing of Brutus was victorious; but he lost his friend Crassus in the first, and put an end to his own life after the second; which left the victory to the triumvirs, B. C. 42. Lepidus, a man of weak abilities, was soon set aside; and Augustus and Antony alternately quarrelled and were reconciled; till the latter, falling in love with Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, divorced his wife Octavia, the sister of Augustus, and this was the signal for open hostilities. They met at Actium in a naval engagement, when Cleopatra with 60 ships deserted her paramour, who, forgetting every

thing for love, followed her to Egypt, was pursued, and destroyed, B. C. 31. Rome, now 50 miles in circumference, with 6,000,000 of inhabitants, and already the mistress of the world, was wholly in the hands of Augustus. [See *Augustus*].

Romānus, a, um, Roman, a Roman.

Romulus, the founder of Rome.

Rufus, M. Minucius, a master of horse to the dictator Fabius Maximus.

S.

Sabīni, an ancient people of the centre of Italy near Rome; but in later times this name was used for the country, instead of the people.

Saguntum, a town of Spain.

Salaminius, a, um, of Salamis.

Sālāmīs, īnis, an island of Greece in the Saronic gulf, about 15 miles W. of Athens, famous for the victory won by the Greeks, with 380 ships, over Xerxes' fleet of 2000.

Samothrācia, an island in the N. of the Ægean.

Samus or *Samos*, an island in the E. of the Ægean.

Sardes, ium, Sardis, a city of Lydia.

Sardīnia, a large island of the Mediterranean W. of Italy.

Sardiniensis, e, Sardinian.

Saufeijs, L., a Roman knight.

Scipio, a celebrated Roman family of the gens Cornelius.—*P. Cornelius Scipio*, a Roman consul, sent into Spain to oppose Hannibal; who, when he found that the latter had passed into Italy, endeavoured by the rapidity of his movements, to intercept him. He was three times defeated by him, and afterwards fell in an action in Spain.—*P. Cornelius*

Scipio, surnamed *Africanus* for his victories in Africa in the second Punic war, was the son of the preceding. [See *Roma*, 2 P. war.]—*P. Æmilianus Scipio*, called the *second Africanus* for his destruction of Carthage, [see *Roma*, 3 P. war,] was the adopted son of a son of the *first Africanus*, and therefore his grandson.—*Scipio Cornelius*, for *Cornelius Scipio*, a friend of Atticus.

Scismas, a son of Datames.

Scyrrus, or *Scyros*, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean.

Scythæ, arum, the Scythians, inhabitants of the N. of Europe and Asia.

Scythissa, a Scythian woman.

Seleucus, one of Alexander's generals, who received Babylon as his share of the empire.

Sempronius, a Roman *gens*: See the family names, *Longus* and *Gracchus*.

Sena, a town of Umbria in Italy on the Adriatic.

Servilia, a sister of Cato and the mother of M. Brutus.

Servilius, a Roman *gens*: see the family name *Geminus*.

Servius, a Roman *gens*: see *Galba*.—*Servius, M.*, a relation of Atticus.

Sestus, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus, on the Hellespont, celebrated for the bridge of Xerxes.

Seuthes, æ, a king of Thrace.

Sicilia, the island of *Sicily*.

Siculus, a Sicilian.

Sigæum, a town of Troas in the N. W. of Asia Minor.

Silênus, a Greek historian.

Socrâtes, a celebrated philosopher of Athens.

Socraticus, a Socratic, a philosopher of the school of Socrates.

Sôphrôsyne, es, a daughter of Dionysius.

Sostlus, the preceptor and historian of Hannibal.

Sosius, C., a Roman consul.

Sparta, called also *Lacedæmon*, the capital of Laconia, in the S. of the Peloponnesus. It received both names from a king of Lacedæmon, and his queen Sparta, who flourished in its fabulous or early history. It is now *Misitra*. This was the most powerful state of Greece, except Athens, whose perpetual rival it was, and frequently its superior. It was inhabited by one of the most remarkable races of men that history describes. Emphatically a nation of warriors, the arts and sciences were utterly despised; and it was infamous and unlawful for a citizen to apply himself to any thing but war, athletic exercises, and the affairs of state; the cultivation of the lands, and all kinds of trades, being left to their abject and common slaves, the *Helots*. For many ages the city was without walls, as they were esteemed a mark of weakness, and it was one of their maxims that the best walls were the bravery and heroism of the inhabitants. The state was governed by *two kings* conjointly, [see *Eurysthenes*] who were so more in name than in power, the latter being greatly abridged and limited by that of the *Ephori*. The most important duty of the kings, was the command of all warlike expeditions; for each of which, however, they received a separate commission from the Ephori. Sparta fell a prey with the rest of Greece, to the all-conquering power of Rome, B. C. 147, the year of the destruction of Carthage.

Spartani, the Spartans.

Strÿmon, ônis, a river on

the borders of Macedonia and Thrace.

Sulla, L. Cornelius, more frequently written *Sylla*, a celebrated Roman general, who conquered many provinces, and massacred thousands of Roman citizens in his civil wars with Marius. [See *Roma*].

Sullanus, a, um, of Sylla.

Sulpicius, a Roman *gens*: see the family name *Galba*.

Syracusæ, arum, Syracuse, a city of Sicily.

Syracusāni, the Syracusans.

Syria, a large country of Asia, between the Mediterranean and the Euphrates.

Sysamithres, a Persian officer, sent to destroy Alcibiades.

T.

Tachus, a king of Egypt.

Tænārus, a promontory and city at the southern extremity of Laconia: now *Matapan*.

Tamphilānus, a, um, of Tamphilus.

Tamphilus, Cn. Bæbius, a Roman consul.—*M. Bæbius*, a consul the next year.

Tarentinus, a Tarentine.

Tarentum, a city of Calabria in the E. of Italy.

Taurus, mountains between Cilicia on one side, and Phrygia and Pamphylia on the other.

Terentius, a Roman *gens*: see *Varro*.

Thasii, the Thasians.

Thasus or *Thasos*, an island in the N. of the Ægean.

Thēbānus, a Theban.

Thēbæ, arum, Thebes, the capital of Bœotia: its greatness rose and set with Epaminondas and Pelopidas.

Thēmistōcles, a celebrated Athenian general, whose life is in the text.

Theopompus, a Greek historian.

Thērāmēnes, one of the thirty tyrants of Athens, but who did not participate in their cruelties; for which reason he was finally condemned and executed by them. [See *Lysander*].

Thermōpŷlæ, arum, a narrow pass where a ridge of mountains running between Thessaly and Phocis meets the sea. [See *Leonidas*].

Thermus, Q. Minucius, a Roman consul.

Thessālia, Thessaly, a country in the N. of Greece.

Thrāx, ācis, a Thracian.

Thraciæ, Thrace, a country N. of the Ægean, and W. of the Euxine.

Thrāsŷbŷlus, a celebrated Athenian general, who expelled the thirty tyrants. His life is in the text.

Thŷcŷdides, a celebrated Greek historian.

Thŷrii, orum, a town of Lucania, in the S. of Italy.

Thŷus, a satrap of Paphlagonia.

Tiber, ěris, a river of Italy, on which Rome stands.

Tiberius, a *prenomen* at Rome.

Timæus, a historian of Sicily.

Timoleon, ontis, (Grk.), a celebrated Corinthian general, liberator of Syracuse. His life is in the text.

Timoleonteum, a public place at Syracuse, called the Timoleon-teum.

Timophānes, a Corinthian general, brother to Timoleon, who attempted to make himself absolute in Corinth.

Timōtheus, an Athenian general, distinguished for his patriotism and great probity, as well as valour. His life is in the text.

Tiribazus, a Persian governor of Sardis.

Tisāgoras, α, a brother of *Miliades*.

Tissaphernes, a satrap of the king of Persia: there were several of the same name.

Tithraustes, a Persian satrap or governor, and also a *chiliarch* or captain of a thousand men: there were several Persian officers of the same name.

Titus, a *prenomen* at Rome.

Torquatus, *L.*, a schoolfellow of *Atticus*, probably the same as the following.—*L. Manlius Torquatus*, a consul with *Cotta*.—*A. Torquatus*, a young Roman, protected by *Atticus*.

Trasimēnus, a lake of *Tuscany* in *Italy*, famous for a battle in which *Hannibal* defeated the Romans, killing 15,000, and taking 10,000 prisoners.

Trēbia, a branch of the *Po*, celebrated for a victory of *Hannibal* over the Romans.

Trōas, ādis, a country in *Asia Minor*, near the *Hellespont*.

Træzen, ēnis, *Træzene*, a splendid city of *Argolis* in the *Peloponnesus*, near the *Saronic gulf*.

Trōicus, a, um, *Trojan*.

Tullius, a Roman *gens*: see the family name *Cicero*.

Tuscūlum, a town of *Latium*, about twelve miles S. E. of *Rome*, now *Frascati*.

U.

Utica, α maritime city of *Africa* near *Carthage*.

V.

Valerius, a Roman *gens*: see the family names *Flaccus* and *Torquatus*.

Varro, ōnis, *C. Terentius*, a consul with *L. Æmilius Paulus*.

Venūsia, a town of *Apulia* in the E. of *Italy*.

Vettōnes, a people of *Spain*.

Vipsanius, a Roman *gens*: see the family name *Agrippa*.

Volumnius, *P.*, a tool of *Antony*.

Vulso, *Cn. Manlius*, a Roman consul who governed the Asiatic provinces.

X.

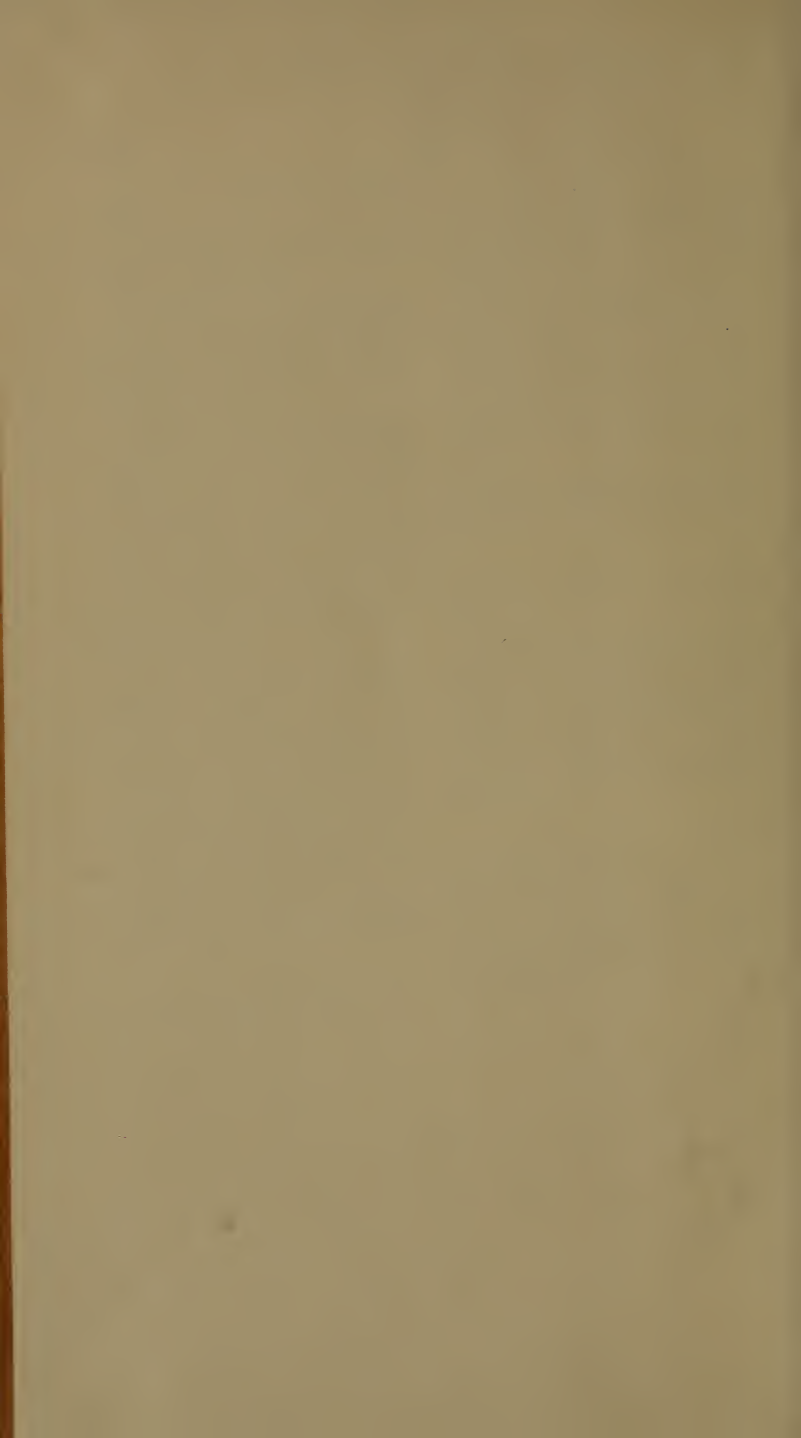
Xenophon, ontis, a celebrated philosopher, historian and general of *Athens*.

Xerxes, is or i, a celebrated but weak emperor of *Persia*, son of *Darius*. He invaded *Greece* with an army of above 5,000,000, including servants, &c.; but it proved to him a most ruinous campaign. He was murdered by *Artabanus*.

Z.

Zacynthius, a, um, of *Zacynthus*, an island in the *Ionian sea*, west of *Greece*: now *Zante*.

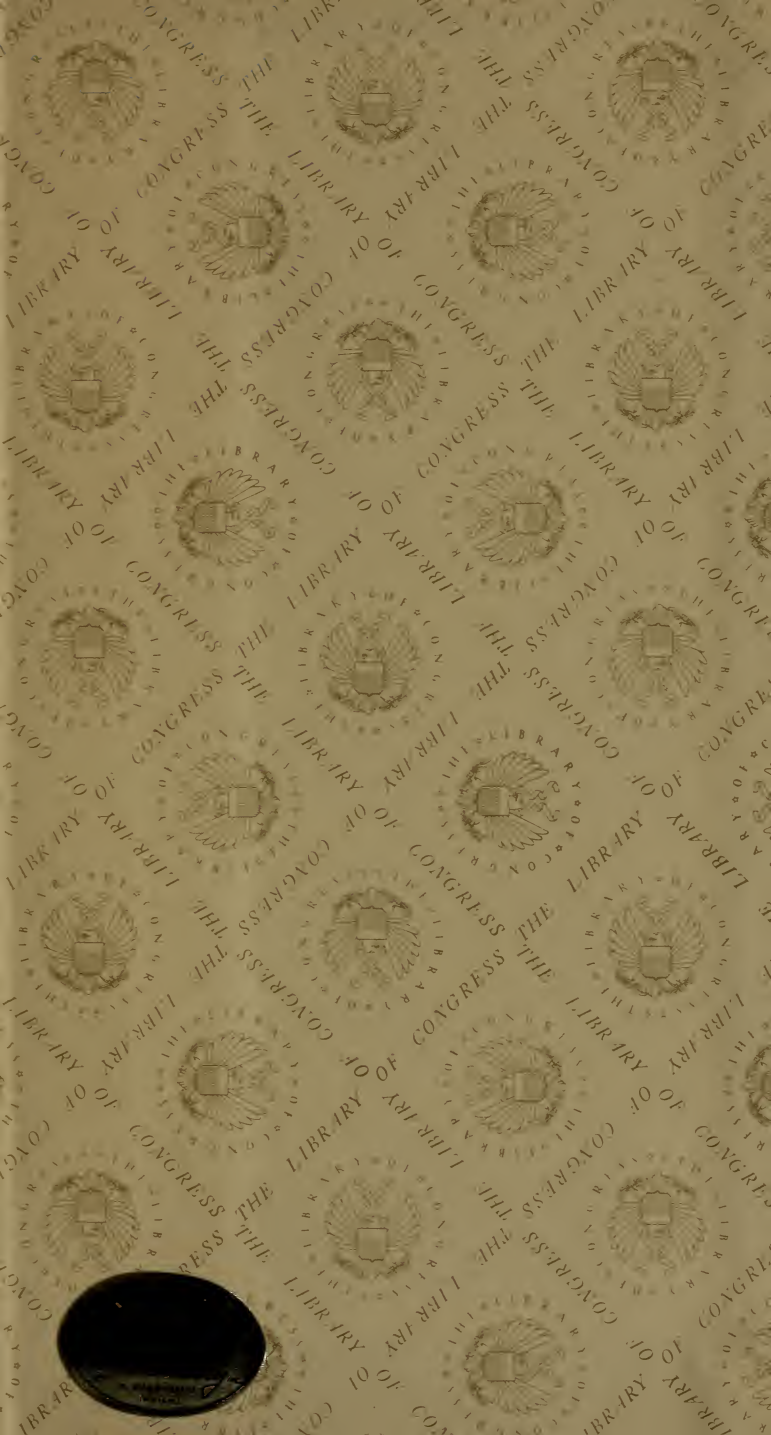
Zāma, an inland town of *Nu-midia*, 300 miles S. W. of *Carthage*, famous for *Scipio's* victory over *Hannibal*.



Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: August 2006

Preservation Technologies
A WORLD LEADER IN PAPER PRESERVATION

111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-2111



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 003 092 423 A